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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

VOLUME XI.

COORG.

REPORT AND TABLES.

BY

J. CHARTRES MOLONY, I.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CENSUS OPERATIONS, MADRAS.

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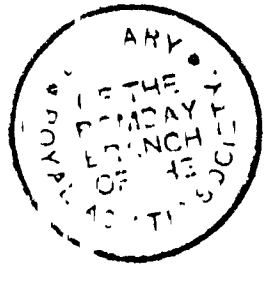

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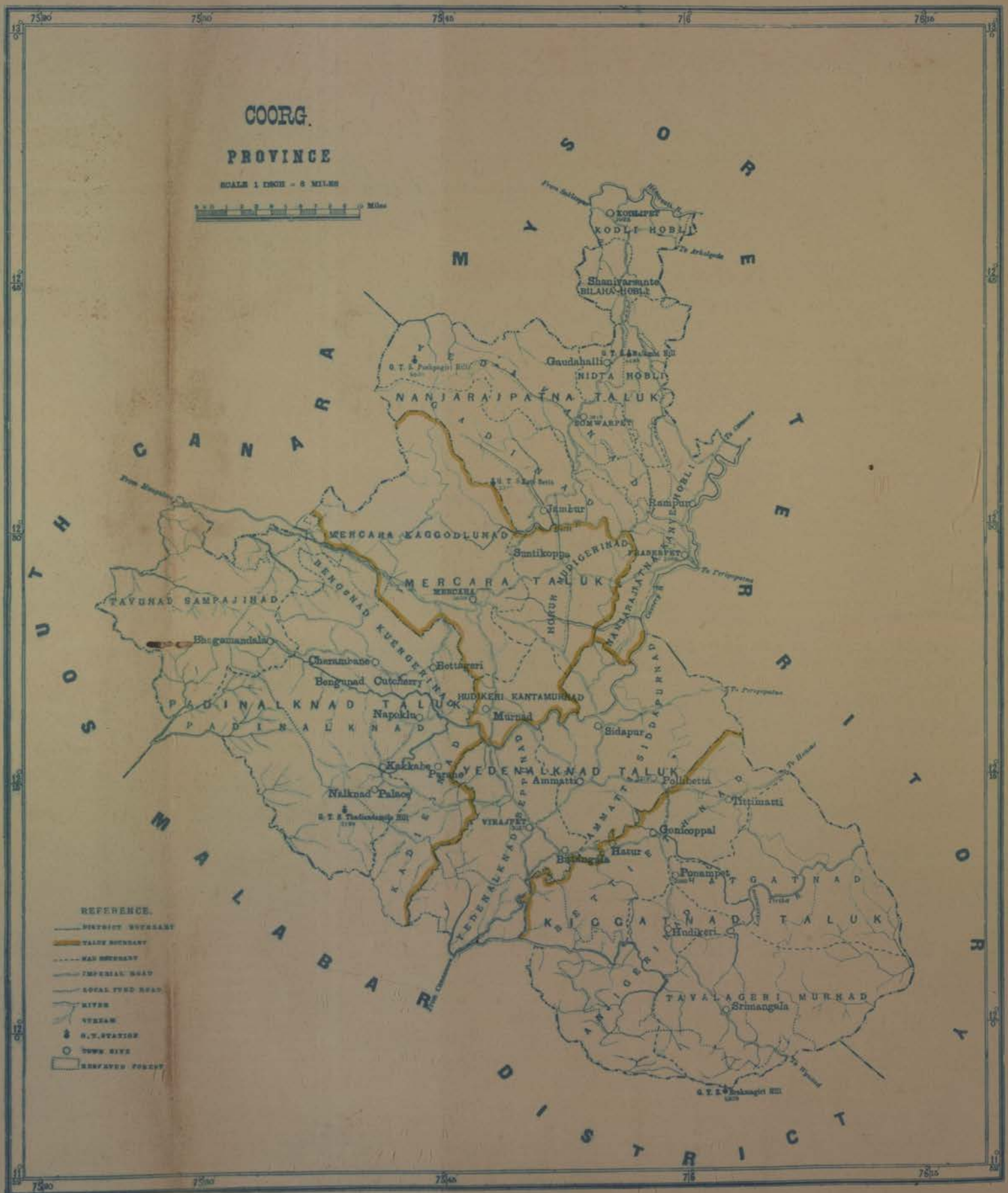

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CENSUS OF INDIA, 1911.

COORG.

IMPERIAL SERIES—VOLUME XI.

THE REPORT AND TABLES

INTRODUCTION.

THE little province of Coorg, situated on the slopes and summits of the Western Ghats, is bounded on the north and east by the Hassan and Mysore districts of the Mysore State, and on the south and west by the Malabar and South Canara districts of Madras.

2. The area of the province, according to revenue survey, is nearly 1,600 square miles; its greatest length from north to south is 60 miles, and greatest breadth from east to west 40 miles. The old fort at Mercara stands about 3,800 feet above sea level, and this elevation is maintained for a considerable distance towards the north. Towards the east the country slopes down towards the Cauvery, the elevation of Fraserpet being some 1,100 feet lower than that of Mercara. A remarkable natural feature of South Coorg was once the bamboo jungle; a tract of land some 13 miles square being locally known as "the bamboo." This area is now for the most part under coffee.

3. Coorg is now divided for administrative purposes into five taluks, a previously existing sixth having been amalgamated with Nanjarájapatna in the year 1895–96.

4. The history of Coorg is given in detail in the Imperial Gazetteer of the province, and does not need recapitulation. It is on the whole one of sturdy independence, and loyalty of the people to their own chiefs. What appears to have been homicidal madness in the reigning family—in the walls of the Mercara fort is still shown a little den, from which, it is said, prisoners were bolted like rabbits across in palace courtyard to test the Rája's markmanship—led to the conclusion of its rule in 1834, when the Rája Víra Rájéndra Wodeyar was deposed, and the province, with the approval of the Coorgs, placed under the administration of the British Government. Its independence still persists in its recognition as self-contained administrative unit, under a Chief Commissioner, who is also British Resident in Mysore, and a Commissioner, resident in Mercara. For their loyalty during the Indian Mutiny, the Coorgs were rewarded by exemption from the Disarming Act.

5. In virtue of its existence as a separate province, the census of the little territory has always been taken separately. The first enumeration was that of 1871, which the Superintendent of 1881 considers to have been unsuccessful. This latter census was carried out by the then First Assistant Superintendent of Coorg, but those of succeeding *decennia* have been entrusted to the general supervision of the Provincial Superintendent of Census in Madras.

6. The method of taking the census of 1911 was exactly the same as that followed in the larger province; and no particular difficulties arose at any stage of the undertaking. I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to express my thanks to the Chief Commissioner, and to Messrs. Harris and Ellis, for their advice and assistance in a work to which I was able to devote but very little personal attention.

7. Here I should like to revive, with some modification, a suggestion put forward in the report of 1891 by Sir H. A. Stuart to the effect that the work of the Coorg census should in future be entrusted to a local official.

8. The actual taking of the census must necessarily be arranged by the Coorg officials. Tabulation of the information contained in the Census schedules can be most easily carried out in one of the West Coast offices of the Madras Superintendent; it would, I venture to think, be absurd to set up an extra abstraction office at Mercara, when the tables for such a small population can be prepared without trouble or delay in a large office specially entertained for census purposes. But when these tables are prepared and printed, the task of writing the report might very well be undertaken by one of the officers of the province. Statistical interest there is little or none in these small totals; intimate knowledge of the people and of prevailing economic conditions, which an outsider cannot possibly obtain in the course of a few days' hurried visit, would lend to such report an interest, wherein, I fear, my present effort is painfully lacking.

9. Local expenditure on the Census in Coorg amounted to Rs. 356. In this amount are included the cost of temporary district establishment, house-numbering charges, cost of printing circle lists, etc. Charges for abstraction and compilation, superintendence, etc., are included in the accounts for the Madras Presidency.

10. From a reader's point of view this report, necessarily brief in dealing with such a tiny population, might be written more conveniently in the form of one chapter divided into paragraphs, than broken up into a succession of very short chapters. But such arrangement would render difficult the convenient placing of the "subsidiary tables," which exhbiit in handy form percentages obtained from actual figures, or else supply information not ascertainable in the course of a general enumeration.

CHAPTER I.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.

THE population of Coorg returned at the census of 1911 was 174,976, which represents a decrease of nearly 6,000 souls since the previous enumeration. Such decrease is probably artificial, and will be explained in a succeeding chapter.

2. Such as it is, this population represents a density of 111 persons per square mile, with a talukwar variation of from 128 per square mile (Nanjarájapatna), to 67 per square mile (Pádinalknád). Towns are two in number, only Mercara and Vírarájéndrapet, which indeed are little more than villages, having been considered as such in this occasion; villages so called number 493. It should, however, be noted that only in the four *hoblis* of North Coorg, (the Province is divided into four *hoblis* and fifteen *nads*; the *hoblis* resembling the Mysore country, while the *nads* represent the more hilly tracts), the residential village system prevails; the inhabitants of the province elsewhere living for the most part in detached farm-houses on their lands.

3. Occupied houses have increased by nearly 3,000 in a space of ten years; the average number of houses per square mile is greater by 2 than in 1901, and by 7 than in 1881; the average number of persons per house has decreased by 3 in 30 years, and by one since the census of 1901. If real, this movement lends itself to inference of increasing prosperity, and an increasing tendency towards sub-division; on the other hand, the explanation may perhaps be found in a more precise care to distinguish each dwelling place "having a separate entrance from the common way."

4. Subsidiary tables III and IV give the distribution of the population between towns and villages; and the number per mille of the total population, and of each main religion, who live in towns. The irreverent will, I fear, look on them as solemn superfluities: 765 Parsis per 1,000 live in towns, but, all told, the Parsis of the province number 3,411.

5. Mercara town, it may be noted, has added considerably to its population, while Vírarájéndrapet has declined during the decade.

I.—Area under cultivation, etc., water-supply and crops (in acres).

Year.	Area available for cultivation.	Culturable waste other than fallow.	Current fallows.	Area cropped more than once.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated by		Principal crops.			
						Tanks.	Canals.	Coffee.	Rice.	Ragi.	Other food-grains.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1901–02 ...	313,542	65,788	79,626	2,281	168,128	...	1,370	65,732	79,930	13,046	813
1902–03 ...	300,078	22,313	121,480	1,544	155,735		1,370	59,417	80,694	9,998	2,396
1903–04 ...	300,078	22,313	132,511	1,099	145,254	...	1,370	52,429	79,763	6,073	3,566
1904–05 ...	300,078	23,435	136,916	1,414	139,727	...	1,370	48,142	79,111	5,268	3,854
1905–06 ...	300,729	23,435	137,104	1,117	140,190	...	2,374	48,215	79,172	5,320	2,822
1906–07 ...	300,783	23,435	136,265	1,096	141,083	...	2,374	46,393	79,617	6,165	3,124
1907–08 ...	300,783	22,119	136,488	1,647	142,176	...	2,537	46,108	81,121	6,866	2,368
1908–09 ...	305,002	20,114	146,496	1,650	138,392	1,500	2,850	44,316	81,149	5,997	2 006
1909–10 ...	310,698	20,820	150,451	1,325	139,427	1,962	2,790	43,421	81,792	5,921	2,337
1910–11 ...	311,179	20,360	149,691	1,503	141,128	1,780	2,597	43,636	82,502	6,440	2,848

II.—Distribution of the population according to density.

Province.	Taluks with a population per square mile of					
	Under 100.		100–150.		150–200.	
	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.	Area.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Coorg ... Actual	820	66,634	544	67,117	218	41,225
Coorg ... Ratio	51·8	38·1	34·4	38·3	13·8	23·6

III.—Distribution of the population between towns and villages.

Province.	Average population per		Number per mille residing in		Number per mille of urban population residing in towns with a population of		Number per mille of rural population residing in villages with a population of		
	Town.	Village.	Towns.	Villages.	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Coorg	4,991	335	57	943	628	372	38	551	411

IV.—Number per mille of the total population and of each main religion who live in towns.

Province.	Number per mille who live in towns.						
	Total population.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Jain.	Parsi.	Animistic.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	57	45	206	270	670	765	...

V.—Persons per house and houses per square mile.

Province.	Average number of persons per house.				Average number of houses per square mile.			
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coorg	5	6	6	8	21	19	17	14

CHAPTER II.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

THIS chapter is perhaps the only one of practical importance in dealing with the fortunes of Coorg. In it may be explained the curious fluctuations of population from decade to decade noticeable in table II, and also the apparent anomaly of increased house building to accommodate a decreasing population.

2. The explanation is really simple; it is largely a question of more or less coffee. Labourers on the coffee estates arrive about July, and return to their own affairs and crops about September. November sees a fresh influx, which does not ebb until the harvest is safely gathered in. The coffee crop of 1910–11 was comparatively light, and towards the end of February 1911, a large number of labourers had returned to their homes. The census was taken on the night of March 10th, 1911. The crop of 1911–12 was enormous, and the final paying off of labourers had not been completed everywhere, when I visited Mercara in the first week of April 1912. A census taken on March 10th of this present year would have given a widely different result.

3. These statements may be checked by a glance at a few figures. In 1901 those born in the province, and there enumerated, numbered 125,509; in 1911 the number had risen to 129,441. The decline in the total population is entirely due to a falling off of immigrants; those from Madras have declined from 29,348 to 28,581, (practically all from Malabar and South Canara); those from Mysore numbered in 1911 but 16,117, as against 24,712 of 1901.

4. It is clear that this factor of immigration renders practically valueless much of the information which the vital statistics of the province might otherwise afford. Immigration, as table XI in 1901 and 1911 shows, is preponderantly that of men. who may die, but who certainly cannot produce children. Thus in ten years (1900–1910) we find that Coorg shows an excess of 12,500 deaths over births; information as to birth and death rates for ten consecutive years will be found in subsidiary tables VI to VIII to Chapter V. The male death-rate exceeds the female in the ratio of 1,000: 819; but among the Kodagas, or Coorgs proper, men outnumber women but slightly, and the preponderance of male births over female is not in excess of, if equal to, the normal ratio of such happenings.

5. As in the case of Madras, the classification of 'causes of death' provides us with very little additional information. Of 56 thousand deaths registered in ten years, the all-embracing "fever" accounts for 46,000.

6. Inasmuch as Coorg depends for its prosperity on coffee, some information as to the extent of land under that crop may be of interest. There were in 1901, 58 thousand acres under "mature coffee," and 31,000 acres of coffee land unplanted or abandoned. The well-known set-back which the industry experienced at the commencement of the last decade is illustrated by the figures quoted at the side. The improvement which has of late taken place is not apparent from these statistics, which show an actual decrease of cultivated acreage except in the last year. Of this I understand the explanation to be that attention is now concentrated on land really suitable for the crop, and on improvement in methods of cultivation, rather than on the attempt to secure a large acreage.

Year.	Acreage under mature coffee.	Acreage unplanted or abandoned.
1901	58,393	30,977
1902	53,147	29,413
1903	51,445	35,330
1904	47,720	39,610
1905	47,657	40,095
1906	45,108	41,451
1907	45,414	40,180
1908	43,585	43,585
1909	42,773	42,452
1910	43,636	41,142

7. When the price of coffee fell, the casual cultivations of the small native owner lost alike value and interest, and Indian attention devoted itself to the cultivation of rice wherever possible. Under this crop acreage rose from 79,930 acres in 1901 to 82,502 acres in 1910. With a normal rainfall of considerably over 100

inches per annum, paddy, as might be expected, is mainly rainfed; but the small acreage under tanks and channels, such as they are, was trebled in this period. But this apparent increase, I am informed, may be accounted for by more correct calculation of areas, rather than by extended cultivation.

8. Cardamoms, grown chiefly, I was told by a Coorg, by West Coast immigrants on leased *malés*, appear to have accounted for 1,900 acres in 1910, as against 1,100 ten years earlier.

9. Pepper is a valuable "side-line" for the coffee planter, the cost of production being extremely low. Vanilla has been taken up in a small way by a few garden proprietors.

10. *Communications.*—There are no rail roads or waterways in Coorg. Four trunk roads run through the province: (1) Mysore to Tellicherry or Cannanore, (2) Mysore to Mangalore, (3) Manjurabad to Mercara, (4) Gonikoppal to the Wynaad *viâ* Ponnampet. Since the assumption of control by the British Government internal communications have been greatly improved, the policy of the old-time rulers having been to render their country as difficult of access as possible.

11. The Coorg does not appear to be much addicted to emigration. In the Madras Presidency 741 persons born in Coorg were enumerated, mostly in the districts of Malabar and South Canara; 3,071 were found in Mysore State ; and three in Ceylon. The fact of a person being born in Coorg, it may be remarked, does not necessarily imply that he is a Coorg (or Kodaga) by race.

CHAPTER III.—BIRTH-PLACE.

Coorg statistics supply no material for a chapter on this subject. With the exception of an insignificant minority, those enumerated in the province were born in Coorg, in Mysore State, or else in the adjoining Madras districts of Malabar and South Canara. The European population, comparatively large in proportion to the total population, is accounted for by the planting community. It has declined somewhat since 1901, but it is obviously impossible to state definitely whether this decline is real or due to temporary causes, such as the revisiting of the "old country." At the same time it may be remarked that, in point of European immigrants, 1901 too showed a falling off as compared with 1891.

CHAPTER IV.—RELIGION.

If table VI and subsidiary table I to this chapter are to be accepted without question, the ten years that have elapsed since the census of 1901 have witnessed some curious theological changes. *Hinduism* is still the faith of the majority, but has suffered severely from the inroads of *Animism*, whose followers show the incredible increase of 482 *per cent.*

2. The decrease of *Hindus* and increase of *Animists* are alike easily explicable. If, when asked his religion, a person enumerated declared himself to be a *Hindu*, such assertion was accepted without question. If, on the other hand, at his own wish, or by the whim of the enumerator, the name of his caste or tribe was entered in column 4 of the census schedule, the abstraction office without further ado wrote such person down as "*Animist.*"

3. In Chapter IV of the Madras Census Report an attempt has been made to give in simple language some idea of the main ideas underlying the several philosophical systems to which Western usage has give the name of the *Hindu* religion, and to estimate the influence on, or connection with, the religious life of the general population of such abstract speculations. It is unnecessary to tread this ground again; all the more so as the returns do not raise the question in the case of the most interesting section of the population, the Kodagas, all of whom have been returned as *Hindus.*

4. At the same time, one may be pardoned for doubting the accuracy of the term *Hinduism* as a description of the religion professed by these people. True, a Kodaga described his religion to me as *Saivaism*; and a certain trace of Bráhmanical influences may be observed in the existence of a small sub-class of Amma Kodagas (not distinguished in 1901), who wear the sacred thread, abstain from meat and from intoxicating liquors, and possess and exercise, whether actully or potentially, certain priestly attributes and functions. But the main objects of the Kodaga's adoration are the river Cauvery—possibly certain *Hindu* or Bráhmanical ideas have been introduced into the manner of worship—deified heroic ancestors and miscellaneous private gods. This latter circumstance, I was told, explains the aversion of the Coorg to migration even within the province; his god does not approve of a change to new surroundings.

5. Of the 19,227 *Animists* in the province, Yeravas and Kurubas account for 19,128. Yeravas, who have in total numbers increased by 752 during the decade, were returned *en bloc* as *Hindus* in 1901; Kurubas, with a total increase of but 204, have completely changed their religious proportion, returning 5,207 *Animists* and 2,166 *Hindus*, as against 4,794 *Hindus* and 2,375 *Animists* at the previous enumeration. The change is purely arbitrary; but the description of the culture, manners and customs of the Yeravas given in the Imperial Gazetteer of Coorg shows that they have little, if anything, in common with the social or religious ideas usually evoked in one's mind by the use of the term *Hindu.*

6. When we come to *Musalmans* and *Christians*, we tread on somewhat firmer ground. After a steady increase between 1881 and 1901 the followers of these religious systems now show a falling off in numbers.

7. The actual decrease in the number of Musalmans is 511; this decrease is almost entirely on the female side. Máppillas, who number more than half the total Muhammadan population, show an increase in men with a slight falling off in women. The suggestion may be that these enterprising traders are invading the country in increasing numbers, while among the people of the country, amidst whom despite, or perhaps because of, Tipu's attempts to "honour Coorg with Islam," the religion never seems to have taken firm root, Muhammadanism is dying out.

8. The Christianity of the country is due indirectly to the ravages of Haidar and Tipu. The former, having defeated the Rája of Coorg, sent into the province a small garrison in which were found some Catholics; and for their spiritual care the Jesuit missionary at Seringapatam was wont to send yearly a visiting priest. When Tipu captured Bednur and besieged Mangalore in 1783, he deported to Seringapatam a large number of Konkani Christians, who had given assistance to the British. Escaping from Seringapatam about 1792 these people were welcomed by the ruler of Coorg, who assigned to them land at Vírarájéndrapet, assisted them to build a chapel, and obtained for their guidance a priest from Goa. The mission still exists under the charge of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Mysore, and to the present imcumbent of Vírarájéndrapet, Father J. J. Cochet, I am indebted for an interesting history of the transference of spiritual jurisdiction from Goa. This history is, however, of ecclesiastical rather than general interest, and considerations of space preclude quotation.

9. Of an Indian *Christian* population of 3,208 persons, the Roman Catholic Church claims 2,830 or 882 per 1,000; its only serious competitor being the Basel Mission, whose converts number 108 per 1,000 of the Indian Christian community. While the total Christian population has declined by 130, Indian Christianity just holds its ground, its adherents having increased by 48 during the decade.

10. The absolute numbers of *Jains* and *Parsis* are too small to render comment necessary.

I.—General distribution of the population by religion.

Religion.	Actual number in 1911.	Proportion per 10,000 of population in				Variation per cent. (Increase + ; decrease —).			
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL ...	***174,976***	***10,000***	***10,000***	***10,000***	***10,000***	***— 3·1***	***+4·4***	***— 2·9***	***— 1·9***
Hindu	138,922	7,939	8,849	9,063	9,113	— 13·1	+4·0	— 3·5	— 2·7
Animistic	19,227	1,099	183			+481·8			
Musalman	13,143	751	756	732	703	— 3·7	+7·8	+ 1·0	+ 4·8
Christian	3,553	203	204	196	177	— 3·5	+8·6	+ 7·6	+ 12·7
Jain	97	6	6	7	6	— 9·3	—6·1	+ 15·2	— 2·0
Parsi	34	2	2	2	1	— 17·1	+5·1	+ 85·7	+ 61·9

Christians (actual numbers), 1911: males 1,986, females 1,567; 1901, males 2,047, females 1,636; 1891, males 1,868, females 1,524; 1881, males 1,775, females 1,377; 1871, total 2,410.

II.—Religions of urban and rural population.

Province.	Number per 10,000 of urban population who are					Number per 10,000 of rural population who are				
	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Christian.	Animist.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Coorg	6,228	2,713	960	8	91	8,043	633	157	1,165	2

III.—Races and sects of Christians (actual numbers).

Sect.	European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.		Total.		Variation + or—.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1911.	1901.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL ...	***125***	***82***	***74***	***64***	***1,787***	***1,421***	***3,553***	***3,683***	***—130***
Anglican Communion... ...	89	56	25	20	6	4	200	259	— 59
Baptist	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	..	+ 4
Congregationalist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	— 10
Indefinite beliefs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	— 1
Lutheran	4	6	2	4	177	170	363	381	— 18
Methodist	2	1	1	...	5	5	14	15	— 1
Presbyterian	9	5	...	..	.	...	14	24	— 10
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified).	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	+ 2
Roman Catholic	19	14	44	40	1,590	1,240	2,947	2,959	— 12
Sect not returned	...	...	2	.	7	...	9	34	— 25

IV.—Distribution of Christians per mille—(a) races by sect and (b) sects by race.

Sect.	Races distributed by sect.				Sect distributed by race.			
	European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL ...	***58***	***39***	***903***	***1,000***	***1,000***	***1,000***	***1,000***	***1,000***
Anglican Communion ...	725	225	50	1,000	700	326	3	56
Baptist	..	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	2	1
Lutheran	28	16	956	1,000	48	43	108	102
Methodist	214	72	714	1,000	15	7	3	4
Presbyterian	1,000	...	..	1,000	68	...	...	4
Protestant (Unsectarian or sect not specified).	1,000	...	...	1,000	10	...	...	1
Roman Catholic	11	29	960	1,000	159	609	882	829
Sect not returned	...	222	778	1,000	...	15	2	3

CHAPTER V.—AGE.

THERE is nothing of peculiar interest in statistics of age in relation to Coorg. Underlying the figures are the same causes of inaccuracy as noted in the case of Madras Presidency; the disturbing influence exerted by the presence of a large number of immigrant coolies in the prime of life, can be noted in subsidiary table I, which shows that the predominant section of the people is always that of men aged 25–30.

2. Subsidiary tables VI, VII and VIII show the vital statistics of the province. The reasons which render them for census purposes unreliable have been given in Chapter II.

3. Subsidiary tables IV and V, taken for what they are worth, are not encouraging. The proportion of children to persons aged 15–40, and to married women at this age, has fallen, while the proportion of married women aged 15–40 to the general female population has risen during the last decade.

4. The decrease in the population has taken place at the age period 0–40, while the proportion of the aged (60 and over) has risen considerably.

Number per 1,000 *of population at reproductive period of life.*

Year.	Men.	Women.
1911	475	401
1901	473	392
1891	477	407
1881	489	432

5. Assuming, as was done in the case of Madras, that the period of reproductivity for a man is 20–45, and for a woman 15–35, the figures noted in the margin show the position of the population in this respect at the last four enumerations.

6. As a guide to the future the number of those now aged 0–10 is of some use. Twenty years hence such children, or so many of them as survive, will be the potential fathers and mothers of the rising generation in Coorg. The great rise from 1881 to 1891 is noteworthy, and it has been followed by a steady decline, until the position has again reached the level of 1881.

Number per 1,000 *of population aged* 0–10.

Year.	Male.	Female.
1911	198	251
1901	208	262
1891	226	284
1881	195	255

I.—Age distribution of 10,000 *of each sex in the Province.*

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TOTAL ...	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0–1	216	268	275	351	221	286	205	280
1–2	141	186	81	104	151	197	130	173
2–3	220	292	205	259	251	330	136	187
3–4	218	276	182	250	263	354	182	249
4–5	210	263	212	267	228	288	186	237
0–5	1,005	1,285	955	1,231	1,114	1,455	839	1,126
5–10	977	1,225	1,121	1,393	1,146	1,388	1,113	1,421
10–15	1,051	1,161	1,185	1,293	941	988	1,133	1,166
15–20	1,041	1,052	972	964	988	1,031	1,152	1,101
20–25	1,134	1,111	1,013	1,034	1,093	1,121	1,144	1,177
25–30	1,203	1,031	1,218	1,084	1,277	1,104	1,310	1,184
30–35	962	812	1,071	839	1,032	818	1,078	855
35–40	809	567	787	543	767	540	781	546
40–45	646	531	643	527	605	529	575	480
45–50	408	331	347	285	364	269	311	256
50–55	329	362	316	350	314	327	275	291
55–60	156	152	130	130	131	115	96	99
60–65	150	199	242	327	228	315	193	298
65–70	53	67						
70 and over	76	114						
Mean age ...	25	24	25	23	24	23	24	23

II.—Age distribution of 10,000 *of each sex and religion in the Province.*

Age.	1911.		1901.		1891.		1881.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hindu	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0–5	974	1,244	984	1,239	1,152	1,465	1,089	1,420
5–10	983	1,224	1,143	1,405	1,175	1,402	914	1,148
10–15	1,069	1,213	1,198	1,304	955	996	1,153	1,181
15–20	1,063	1,072	964	959	982	1,039	1,149	1,099
20–40	4,111	3,454	4,053	3,483	4,114	3,562	4,264	3,749
40–60	1,522	1,393	1,412	1,285	1,392	1,229	1,240	1,112
60 and over	278	390	241	325	230	307	191	291
Musalman	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0–5	682	1,155	647	1,114	689	1,342	685	1,253
5–10	686	1,195	833	1,279	848	1,258	723	1,060
10–15	1,050	1,022	1,095	1,157	857	876	970	993
15–20	1,165	1,011	1,073	975	1,062	934	1,212	1,111
20–40	4,546	3,611	4,479	3,646	4,730	3,807	4,759	3,871
40–60	1,574	1,526	1,609	1,431	1,593	1,363	1,419	1,294
60 and over	297	480	264	388	221	420	232	418
Christian	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*	*10,000*
0–5	987	1,149	845	1,167	1,108	1,371	1,014	1,293
5–10	911	1,155	1,045	1,357	1,098	1,221	788	966
10–15	831	1,040	1,251	1,333	655	971	888	995
15–20	982	1,136	943	935	937	984	1,065	1,191
20–40	4,023	3,644	3,977	3,509	4,386	3,858	4,766	4,016
40–60	1,853	1,455	1,695	1,363	1,623	1,280	1,341	1,285
60 and over	413	421	244	336	193	315	158	254

III.—Age distribution of 1,000 *of each sex in certain castes.*

Caste.	Males. Number per mille aged.					Females. Number per mille aged.				
	0–5.	5–12.	12–15.	15–40.	40 and over.	0–5.	5–12.	12–15.	15–40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Gauda	114	154	75	480	177	145	183	74	430	168
Holeya	84	121	68	552	175	108	165	78	491	158
Kodaga	139	180	83	434	164	144	183	79	427	167
Lingáyat	88	163	94	473	182	98	160	86	425	231
Vakkaliga	85	135	84	499	197	103	164	86	440	207

IV.—Proportion of children and of persons over 50 *to those aged* 15–40 *; also of married females aged* 15–40 *per* 100 *females.*

Province.	Proportion of children of both sexes per 100.						Proportion of persons over 60 per 100 persons aged 15–40.						Number of married females aged 15–40 per 100 females of all ages.		
	Persons aged 15–40.			Married females aged 15–40.			1911.		1901.		1891.				
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coorg	45·3	48·4	51·2	155·7	164·4	162·6	5·4	8·3	4·8	7·3	4·4	6·8	32·1	31·7	34·7

V.—Variation in population at certain age periods.

Province.	Period.	Variation per cent. in population (increase +, and decrease −).					
		All ages.	0–10.	10–15.	15–40.	40–60.	60 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Coorg	1901–1911	− 3·1	− 7·4	− 13·6	− 1·1	+ 3·6	+ 12·1
	1891–1901	+ 4·4	− 3·9	+ 33·8	+ 1·8	+ 7·2	+ 8·4
	1881–1891	− 2·9	+ 10·6	− 18·7	− 8·3	+ 8·1	+ 9·4

VI & VII.—Reported birth and death rates by sex.

Year.	Births.						Deaths.					
	Actual.			Ratio per mille of total population (census of 1901).			Actual.			Ratio per mille of population of each sex (census of 1901).		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1901 ...	3,401	1,686	1,715	18·83	9·33	9·50	6,590	3,690	2,900	36·49	36·31	36·09
1902 ...	4,319	2,170	2,149	23·91	12·01	11·90	4,887	2,693	2,194	27·06	26·86	27·31
1903 ...	4,787	2,444	2,343	26·51	13·53	12·97	5,676	3,086	2,590	31·43	30·78	32·23
1904 ...	3,970	1,999	1,971	21·98	11·07	10·91	4,808	2,668	2,140	26·62	26·61	26·63
1905 ..	4,572	2,230	2,342	25·31	12·34	12·97	4,739	2,577	2,162	26·24	25·70	26·91
1906 ..	4,713	2,324	2,389	26·10	12·87	13·23	5,285	2,875	2,410	29·26	28·68	29·99
1907 ...	4,304	2 235	2,069	23·83	12·37	11·46	6,349	3,453	2,896	35·15	34·44	36·04
1908 ...	4,365	2,198	2,167	24·17	12·17	12·00	6,311	3,495	2,816	34·94	34·86	35·05
1909 ...	4,981	2,497	2,484	27·58	13 83	13·75	5,084	2,819	2,265	28·13	28·12	28·19
1910 ...	4,638	2,400	2,238	25·65	13·29	12·39	6,822	3,729	3,093	37·77	37·19	38·49

VIII.—Deaths classified by causes.

Year.	Causes of death.						Total.
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Injuries including suicide.	All other causes.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TOTAL ...	*524*	*1,194*	*45,990*	*2,029*	*359*	*6,455*	*56,551*
1901	58	449	5,182	218	80	603	6,590
1902	...	19	4,116	106	64	582	4,887
1903	...	43	4,770	137	38	688	5,676
1904	...	16	4,054	90	52	596	4,808
1905	...	132	3,876	96	25	610	4,739
1906	10	234	4,266	141	24	610	5,285
1907	187	211	4,868	375	13	695	6,349
1908	114	38	5,028	408	23	700	6,311
1909	99	6	4,113	187	21	658	5,084
1910	56	46	5,717	271	19	713	6,822
Ratio per mille on total population of 1901	2·9	6·6	254·7	11·2	2·0	35·7	313·1

Note.—Sexwar details are not procurable.

CHAPTER VI.—SEX.

THERE are but 799 women for every 1,000 men in Coorg. Immigration is again the explanation. Some classes obviously immigrant, such as Nāyars and Tīyans, have scarcely any women among them. But a steady fall in the proportion of women does not tally with the information given to me by a planter, who told me that the cooly, having got over his first shyness of a strange country, inclines now to bring his womankind along with him.

2. It would have been interesting, had it been possible, to take a census in the heavy crop year 1912, which followed the light year 1911. When crop is light, the planter must needs economize in his labour; and thus, so far as possible, engage men, who are more efficient than women. With a heavy crop, (and good prices), economy is not of such paramount importance; and, with demand for labour out-running the supply, the proportion of women workers must needs increase.

3. At the same time, a preponderance of men among the Kodagas, Yeravas, and Indian Christians, who may in general be assumed as natives of the province, suggests that Coorg in the matter of sex proportion ultimately agrees with Mysore rather than with Madras, although figures quoted in the preceding chapter show a general outnumbering of boys by girls at the age 0-10.

4. Inasmuch as post-puberty marriage is the rule amongst Kodagas, it is interesting to note that a defect of women here occurs for the first time at the critical age 12–15, followed by an upward movement from 15–20.

5. The extremely low proportion of women to men among Muhammadans is probably due to the fact that the Muhammadan trader or pedlar who visits the hills is even more apt than the cooly to leave his women at home.

I.—Number of females per 1,000 *males at different age periods by religions at each of the last three censuses.*

Age.	All religions.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.		
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOTAL, ALL AGES (actual population).	***799***	***801***	***804***	***808***	***818***	***823***	***565***	***609***	***603***	***789***	***799***	***816***
0-1	990	1,020	1,046	994	1,019	1,036	978	1,072	1,231	1,114	1,152	1,045
1-2	1,056	1,035	1,048	1,061	1,026	1,043	902	1,096	1,215	786	958	906
2-3	1,060	1,017	1,056	1,074	1,014	1,045	1,083	975	1,267	875	1,231	1,159
3-4	1,009	1,100	1,062	1,039	1,100	1,093	908	1,000	948	889	1,071	939
4-5	1,002	1,011	1,018	1,001	1,003	1,006	889	1,121	1,270	872	1,028	974
TOTAL 0-5 ...	***1,021***	***1,034***	***1,051***	***1,032***	***1,030***	***1,046***	***956***	***1,049***	***1,175***	***918***	***1,104***	***1,010***
5-10	1,002	996	975	1,006	1,001	982	984	935	894	1,000	1,037	907
10-15	882	874	845	925	890	858	550	644	616	988	852	1,213
15-20	807	795	840	815	814	870	491	554	530	913	793	857
20-25	783	819	825	777	839	845	452	586	605	796	858	882
25-30	684	714	695	662	741	714	507	448	496	662	689	758
TOTAL 0-30 ...	***855***	***868***	***869***	***859***	***884***	***885***	***602***	***656***	***674***	***866***	***881***	***916***
30-40	622	596	607	627	604	629	411	476	415	696	638	611
40-50	653	657	662	673	675	688	513	521	457	561	588	525
50-60	846	860	799	886	899	809	619	587	664	732	754	975
60 and over	1,089	1,084	1,111	1,136	1,103	1,100	916	920	1,143	805	1,100	1,333
TOTAL, 30 AND OVER ...	***698***	***680***	***681***	***715***	***695***	***701***	***506***	***534***	***496***	***671***	***669***	***660***

II.—Number of females per 1,000 *males for certain selected castes.*

Caste.	Number of females per 1,000 males.						
	All ages.	0-5.	5-12.	12-15.	15-20.	20-40.	40 and over.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ganda	***894***	1,131	1,065	879	908	769	853
Holeya	***733***	942	1,004	831	721	635	661
Kodaga	***987***	1,023	1,006	934	1,108	925	1,008
Lingayat	***1,058***	1,188	1,040	968	871	975	1,340
Vakkaliga	***822***	996	996	845	691	735	863

CHAPTER VII.—CIVIL CONDITION.

AT the time that the census was taken the civil condition of the Coorg population was as noted in the margin; the figures are taken from subsidiary table I to this chapter. A further reference thereto shows the alterations that have occurred in this position throughout a period of thirty years.

Civil condition of 1,000 persons.

Sex.	Males.	Females.
Unmarried	554	440
Married	400	387
Widowed	46	173

2. There were at this enumeration but 773 wives for 1,000 husbands. Tipu Sultan, it is true, once denounced the Coorgs as guilty of polyandry, but these figures do not really prove that that truculent potentate was justified in his suspicions. Here too we must needs discount the influence of immigration. Among Animists, the indigenous jungle tribes of the province, the proportion of wives to husbands is practically equal; the greatest deficiency is noticed among the Muhammadans, who, as already noted, are probably to a great extent but traders and pedlars not permanently resident in Coorg. Among the Kodagas themselves we see that wives exceed husbands; the explanation in all probability being that some widows or divorced women have returned themselves as married.

Wives per 1,000 husbands.

TOTAL ...	773
Hindus	764
Muhammadans	589
Christians	747
Animists...	984

3. It is of interest to note that table XIV shows a few cases of infant marriage and widowhood among the Kodagas. This, a Kodaga gentleman assured me, is undoubtedly wrong; it has since occurred to me that such cases are to be explained by a tendency among settlers from the plains, who bring with them the social customs of their place of origin, to describe themselves as Kodagas; in the natural belief that, in Coorg at any rate, the social standing of the Kodaga is higher than that of the immigrant.

4. Marriage at a reasonable age is the unvarying rule among the Kodagas. Of the marriage ceremony an interesting account is given in the Imperial Gazetteer of Coorg; the chief peculiarity appears to consist in the fact that ceremonies are performed simultaneously in the houses of bride and bridegroom. Divorce on account of a woman's unfaithfulness is recognized; widow marriage apparently is not prohibited. Subsidiary table IV, compared with a similar table for 1901, shows that the proportion of widows, especially at the earlier ages, has decreased considerably.

5. The figures of Imperial tables VII and XIV, and those given in the subsidiary tables to this chapter, deal with actual totals so small that detailed analysis is not required to render them intelligible. These sections of the Coorg population which do not belong especially to the province are so small that it is impossible to take them as representative of their communities; to hang an essay concerning Māppilla marriage on the fact that there are some 7,000 Māppillas in Coorg would be obviously absurd. And as to peculiar marriage customs among the Coorgs proper, (I use the term to include Kodagas, Yeravas, Heggades, Ayiris, etc., etc.), I have no fresh or original information or knowledge.

I.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 *of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last four censuses.*

	Religion, sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All religions.	Males—												
	All ages	554	555	531	539	400	396	430	410	46	49	39	51
	0–10	998	996	996	999	2	4	4	1	..	...	...	...
	10–15	990	988	982	980	10	12	18	20	...	...	.	...
	15–40	478	445	405	418	489	512	565	532	33	43	30	50
	40 and over	33	33	31	30	806	803	828	808	161	164	141	162

I.—Distribuiton by civil condition of 1,000 *of each sex, religion and main age period at each of the last four censuses*—cont.

Religion, sex and age.	Unmarried.				Married.				Widowed.			
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All religions—cont.												
Females—												
All ages	440	446	423	398	387	378	410	410	173	176	167	192
0–10	998	997	992	995	2	3	7	5	...	..	1	...
10–15	937	928	884	842	61	69	112	149	2	3	4	9
15–40	175	143	114	94	701	710	753	724	124	147	133	182
40 and over	7	9	11	5	334	314	319	274	659	677	670	721
Hindu.												
Males—												
All ages	560	557	534	540	393	392	426	407	47	51	40	53
0–10	999	996	996	999	1	4	4	1	...	...	...	...
10–15	991	988	981	979	9	12	19	20	..	..	...	1
15–40	489	441	400	413	479	514	568	535	32	45	32	52
40 and over	33	32	30	27	799	797	822	803	168	171	148	170
Females—												
All ages	448	451	428	402	372	373	408	408	180	176	164	190
0–10	998	996	992	995	2	3	7	5	...	1	1	...
10–15	940	932	886	843	58	65	110	148	2	3	4	9
15–40	190	146	117	96	678	705	749	722	132	149	134	182
40 and over	6	9	11	5	320	312	326	279	674	679	663	716
Musalman.												
Males—												
All ages	547	526	499	517	421	442	479	451	32	32	22	32
0–10	996	993	996	995	2	6	4	5	2	1	...	...
10–15	987	985	988	988	13	15	12	12	...	...	...	...
15–40	527	478	440	457	451	500	545	517	22	22	15	26
40 and over	34	31	37	52	866	863	890	852	100	106	73	96
Females—												
All ages	357	373	361	339	439	430	451	441	204	197	188	220
0–10	995	997	995	993	5	3	5	6	...	...	..	1
10–15	854	863	830	810	144	130	163	186	2	7	7	4
15–40	76	74	60	57	784	773	821	768	140	153	119	175
40 and over	6	3	7	3	303	312	262	224	691	685	731	773
Christian.												
Males—												
All ages	545	575	542	562	411	385	417	390	44	40	41	48
0–10	997	1,000	993	994	3	...	7	6	..	...	.	...
10–15	982	992	1,000	987	18	8	...	13	...	...	...	...
15–40	506	502	459	499	468	467	513	457	26	31	28	44
40 and over	91	78	79	38	773	796	779	808	136	126	142	154
Females—												
All ages	442	466	420	370	389	369	393	428	169	165	187	202
0–10	1,000	998	995	997	...	2	5	3	...	...	...	...
10–15	963	963	946	905	25	32	54	88	12	5	...	7
15–40	223	186	141	106	674	685	714	731	103	129	145	163
40 and over	27	18	21	...	344	349	248	245	629	633	731	755

II.—Distribution by main age periods and civil condition of 10,000 *of each sex and religion.*

Religion and age.	Males.			Females.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All religions	5,541	3,997	462	4,403	3,867	1,730
0–10	1,979	3	1	2,505	5	..
10–15	1,040	11	...	1,088	71	2
15–40	2,461	2,518	169	798	3,205	570
40 and over	61	1,465	292	12	586	1,158
Hindu	5,603	3,928	469	4,485	3,715	1,800
0–10	1,955	2	..	2,463	5	...
10–15	1,058	10	..	1,149	72	2
15–40	2,529	2,479	167	862	3,068	595
40 and over	61	1,437	302	11	570	1,203
Musalman	5,473	4,210	317	3,574	4,389	2,037
0–10	1,364	2	3	2,337	13	...
10–15	1,037	13	...	872	147	2
15–40	3,009	2,575	126	352	3,622	649
40 and over	63	1,620	188	13	607	1,386
Christian	5,448	4,114	438	4,422	3,893	1,685
0–10	1,893	5	...	2,304	...	...
10–15	816	15	..	1,002	25	34
15–40	2,533	2,342	131	1,065	3,223	191
40 and over	206	1,752	307	51	645	1,181

III.—Proportion of sexes by civil condition at certain ages by religions.

Religion.	Number of females per 1,000 males.														
	All ages.			0–10.			10–15.			15–40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All religions	635	773	2,990	1,011	1,413	...	836	5,378	5,666	259	1,016	2,689	152	320	3,166
Hindu	647	764	3,102	1,019	1,611	...	878	5,842	4,333	278	1,001	2,888	145	321	3,219
Musalman	369	589	3,635	969	3,000	...	475	6,364	...	66	795	2,906	113	212	4,165
Christian	640	747	3,034	960	...	...	969	1,333	...	332	1·086	2,962	195	290	3,033

IV.—Distribution by civil condition of 1,000 *of each sex at certain ages for selected castes.*

Caste.	Distribution of 1,000 of each age by civil condition.																	
	All ages.			0–5.			5–12.			12–20.			20–40.			40 and over.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Males—																		
Gauda	580	377	43	1,000	...	...	995	5	...	975	24	1	346	616	38	23	813	164
Holeya	543	406	51	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	966	34	...	359	595	46	39	787	174
Kodaga	640	323	37	1,000	...	...	998	1	1	985	15	...	407	565	28	14	818	168
Lingáyat	599	342	59	997	3	..	996	4	..	968	32	..	380	556	64	66	735	199
Vakkaliga	564	387	49	1,000	...	...	999	1	...	969	31	...	379	578	43	37	801	162
Females—																		
Gauda	486	378	136	998	2	...	995	4	1	785	211	4	42	848	110	5	400	595
Holeya	428	389	183	998	2	.	991	9	...	678	304	18	74	742	184	10	298	692
Kodaga	531	335	134	1,000	...	..	996	4	...	895	102	3	87	805	108	5	395	600
Lingáyat	386	315	299	1,000	...	...	986	14	...	638	350	12	47	640	313	1	162	837
Vakkaliga	409	347	244	1,000	...	...	994	6	..	694	292	14	47	706	247	8	240	752

CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATION.

As in the Madras Presidency, ability to write a letter and to read the reply thereto, was in the Coorg census adopted as the criterion of education, or, at least, of literacy. Judged by this standard 17,443 persons, (15,277 men and 2,166 women), out of a total population of 174,976 were found to be educated. Compared with 1901, these figures show a total increase of 3,376, (2,469 men and 907 women), and subsidiary table III shows a very satisfactory proportional progress. Furthermore while the constant fluctuations, already explained, in the total population of the province are apt to render misleading proportions of which such total population forms one term, it may be noted that the floating population is almost entirely illiterate.

2. In comparison with the Madras Presidency Coorg makes a good educational showing; the proportion of literates to the total population, and among the followers of the Hindu, Musalman, and Christian religions, considerably exceeding that of the larger territory. Contrast of territories so completely disproportionate in extent and population is however hardly fair; if a comparison be drawn between Coorg and the Nilgiri hills, where general conditions are somewhat similar, it will be seen that the advantage is with the latter. At the same time, in the case of the latter district the effect on educational statistics of the large European populations of Coonoor, Wellington, and Ootacamund, must needs be discounted.

3. In regard to the literacy of particular castes, the figures given in the margin show a considerable progress among Kodagas. The comparison is vitiated to some extent by separation at this enumeration from Kodagas proper of Amma Kodagas, and of Jama Kodagas, whose low percentage of literacy must have depreciated that of the other sections with which formerly they were clubbed.

Literates per mille.

Caste.	Males.		Females.	
	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.
Kodaga	374		78	
Jama Kodaga	25	284	1	37
Amma Kodaga	336		49	

4. Indian Christians have 313 male and 138 female literates per thousand of each sex. As Indian Christians were not in this respect differentiated from other Christian communities in 1901, it is impossible to judge whether they have advanced or receded in the matter of literacy. Their proportional figures, however, compare not unfavourably with those of the total Christian population; the falling off in English literacy noticeable in the Christian community is apparently due to a decrease in the actual numbers of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

5. Education so far does not seem to have made much appeal to the Yeravas, who can boast but four literates in a total population of over 15,000. They can at least claim that their women are as well educated as their men, the total number of four being made up of two representatives from each sex.

6. Comparison of the number of literates at different age periods shows that among the male sex increase has been greatest at the age 20 and over, (40 per thousand), among women at the period 15–20—a fact which speaks well for educational progress amid female children in the decade.

7. From a manuscript volume of "Standing Information" compiled by Mr. L. T. Harris, I.C.S., Commissioner of Coorg, I gather that between 1901 and 1910 public schools increased in number from 77 to 91; and the pupils attending them from 4,325 to 5,910. Girls' schools increased from 4 to 7, with an increase from 179 to 606 in the number of pupils; the number of girls attending boys' schools rose from 736 to 1,205; the number of Coorg pupils from 2,769 to 3,859.

I.—Education by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	Number per 10,000 who are literate.											Number per 10,000 who are illiterate.		
	All ages.			0–10.		10–15.		15–20.		20 and over.				
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All religions ...	997	1,570	279	90	45	1,072	400	1,670	570	2,137	305	9,003	8,430	9,721
Hindu	1,061	1,688	284	103	48	1,212	400	1,776	597	2,284	304	8,939	8,312	9,716
Musalman ...	1,230	1,834	160	35	9	737	330	1,585	271	2,442	173	8,770	8,166	9,840
Christian ...	2,871	3,605	1,940	345	277	2,121	2,209	4,205	2,865	4,692	2,393	7,129	6,395	8,060

II.—English education by age, sex and religion.

Religion.	(1911) Literate in English per 10,000.											(1901) Number per 10,000.	
	Total.			0–10.		10–15.		15–20.		20 and over.			
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All religions	108	169	31	4	6	93	42	177	55	236	35	14	2
Hindu	99	167	15	3	7	110	41	190	35	228	10	12	...
Musalman	28	44	...	...	...	23	...	20	...	61	...	3	...
Christian	1,281	1,571	913	106	55	182	429	1,128	1,236	2,266	1,295	178	99

III.—Progress of education since 1891.

Province.	Number of literate per 10,000.													
	All ages.						15–20.				20 and over.			
	Males.			Females.			Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911.	1901.	1911	1901.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Coorg ...	1,570	1,277	1,175	279	157	90	1,670	1,620	570	367	2,137	1,725	305	164

CHAPTER IX.—LANGUAGE.

TABLE X shows the languages current in the province, and the number of persons returned as speaking each language.

2. Some changes in proportion since 1901 may be noted. *Canarese*, though it still claims most adherents, is spoken now by but 386 per 1,000 of the population, as against 424 per 1,000 ten years earlier; *Kodagu* speakers have increased from 217 to 245 per 1,000 of the population. Kodagu speakers outnumber Kodagas by 3,500; the language, which, I understand, is somewhat akin to *Canarese*, is used by other castes, such as the Āyiris, of the province.

3. The decided decrease in *Canarese* speakers, and similar though slight fallings off in those returning *Malayālam*, *Tamil*, and *Telugu*, as their respective vernaculars, may be attribued to the early return of coolies to their homes—a fact which will also explain the proportional increase in representation of *Kodaga*. The actual increase in the number of *Kodagu* speakers, it may be observed, is but little greater than that in the number of the Kodaga caste or race.

4. *Yerava* is returned as the mother-tongue of 14,916 persons; figures which show that the marked increase between 1891 and 1901, (from 2,587 to 13,175), was the result of more correct enumeration in the latter year. Inasmuch as the number of Yeravas (Table XIII) is 15,338, it follows that some of the caste must use the more general speech of their neighbours: the phenomenon is however not so strongly marked in 1901, when Yeravas exceeded *Yerava* speakers by 1,411.

5. *Hindōstāni* speakers have decreased by 1,100 and odd: they tally in point of numbers almost exactly with the Musalman community exclusive of Labbais and Māppillas.

6. There are but 18 Portuguese in table XIII; accordingly if a return of 67 Portuguese speakers be correct the number must include some few Goanese, or West Coast Anglo-Indians. English is returned by 345 persons—a number which exceeds by 34 the combined totals of "Europeans," "British," "Anglo-Indians," "Irish," "English," and "Scotch."

I.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey.

Family, sub-family, branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Number of speakers. 1911.	Number of speakers. 1910.	Number per 10,000 of population of province (1911).
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			GRAND TOTAL ...	***174,976***	***180,607***	***10,000***
		I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA.				
Dravidian family ..	Dravida group ...	Tamil	.....	4,291	5,189	452
		Malayālam ...	.....	13,909	14,039	795
		.....	Yerava ...	14,916	13,175	853
		Canarese ...	...	67,545	76,608	3,860
		.....	Kurumba ...	4,012	4,162	229
		Kodagu or Coorgi.	.....	42,784	39,148	2,445
		Tulu	...	14,226	12,994	813
	Andhra group ...	Telugu	.....	2,688	2,974	154
			TOTAL ..	***164,371***	***168,289***	***9,394***
Indo-European family.	North-west group.	Sindhi	.. ...	8	7	..
		.....	Kachchi ...	3	29	...
Aryan sub-family.	Southern group ...	Marāthi ...	... ..	1,741	2,242	100
		.....	Konkani ...	2,696	2,585	154
		Western Hindi.	Hindōstāni ..	5,527	6,669	316
		.....	Hindi	6	10	...
Sanskritic sub-branch.	Western group ...	Rājsatāni ...	Mārvāri ...	1	10	...
		Gujarāti ...	.....	129	102	8
		.....	Pārsi	1	10	...
		Panjābi ...	... .	1	4	...
			TOTAL ...	***10,113***	***11,668***	***578***

I.—Distribution of total population by language according to Linguistic Survey—cont.

Family, sub-family, branch and sub-branch.	Group.	Language.	Dialect.	Number of speakers. 1911.	Number of speakers. 1901.	Number per 10,000 of population of province (1911).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		I.—LANGUAGES OF INDIA—*cont.*				
Gipsy languages ...	.....	Lambâdi ...	.....	60	27	4
		Kutni	.....	4	...	
			TOTAL ...	*64*	*27*	*4*
		II.—LANGUAGES FOREIGN TO INDIA.				
Semitic family ...	.....	Arabic	.....	6	...	...
Indo-European family.	Romance	French	.....	2	3	...
		Portuguese ...	.....	67	111	4
Aryan sub-family.	Teutonic	English ...	.....	345	454	20
		German ...	.....	8	22	...
Iranian branch ...			TOTAL ...	*428*	*590*	*24*
		Others	.....	...	33	...

CHAPTER X.—INFIRMITIES.

On this subject there is little to be said. The number of the affected has fallen from 240 to 192 in ten years, and each class of infirmity shows a decrease. If we can accept the returns as correct—a very doubtful question—this state of things is highly satisfactory.

1.—Number afflicted per 100,000 *of the population at each of the last four censuses.*

Year.	Insane.		Deaf-mute.		Blind.		Leper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1911	11	10	42	59	47	45	6	...
1901	16	20	59	56	45	63	6	4
1891	26	25	80	64	49	51	13	14
1881	23	18	109	85	92	90	25	23

CHAPTER XI.—CASTE, TRIBE, RACE OR NATIONALITY.

For the treatment of this section, the suggestion made in paragraph 7 of the introductory chapter would, I imagine, be of special import.

2. Table XIII shows the caste, tribe, race or nationality of every person enumerated in Coorg. A large number of such persons represent immigrants belonging to sections of the South Indian population in no way peculiarly representative of, or connected with, the province; and there is accordingly no justification for entering on a disquisition here as to their social or racial peculiarities. The castes peculiar to Coorg have been treated by Messrs. Holland and Richtor; in the report of 1901, Mr. Francis set forth some fresh information concerning the *Ayiris* and *Yeravas*. Devoid of personal acquaintance with the subject I can put forward nothing of that interest, which an official long resident in the Province, and conversant with the ways of its people, could doubtless supply.

3. To one small matter of detail, I may again draw attention. This is the division of the *Kodagas* of 1901 into *Kōdagas*, *Amma Kodagas*, and *Jama Kodagas*. The distinction between *Kodaga* and *Amma Kodaga* has been noted in Chapter IV; as to the origin of the latter it is related that in the olden days, when strife ran high between *nād* and *nād*, or village and village, it was found necessary to exempt from the liabilities of war certain families, who should watch over the local gods and temples.

The *Jama Kodagas* are old-time immigrants from Mysore, who gained the favour of the Rāja, and received grants of land on condition of service. They are found only in Gadinād and Yedavanād of the Nanjarājapatna taluk; although they have adopted the Coorg dress, and, to some extent, the habits of the *Kodagas*, they remain distinct from the *Kodagas* proper.

Their fidelity to, and favour with, the Coorg Rājas are attested by the story that Vīrarāja, in exile in Benares, wrote asking that some *Jama Kodagas* of Gadinād might be sent to him, to be his companions and attendants.

4. In respect to increase or decrease in particular castes, sex proportion, etc., allusion has been made elsewhere in this report, where the question arose with greater appropriateness.

CHAPTER XII.—OCCUPATION.

THE information to be garnered from the various tables dealing with the subject of occupation presents no very unexpected features.

2. The principal industry of Coorg is the planting of coffee by Europeans. There does not seem to be any *ā priori* reason why one race should grow a plant better than another; still, I was informed by an expert, who occupied a position of complete disinterestedness, that Indian coffee cultivation is as a rule bad; the grower gives his garden too little manure, too much shade, and fails to keep abreast of modern improvements in agriculture. To every rule there are exceptions; and it is only fair to add that a few Indian-owned estates in the neighbourhood of Somvārpet, Mercara, and Sāntikoppa, take rank with the very best.

3. This view is confirmed by the figures of table XV-E, which show that, of 94 considerable estates enumerated, 83 are owned either by European companies, or by individual European and Anglo-Indian proprietors.

4. The number of persons shown as employed thereon, (10,812), is considerably less than that appearing in table XV-A against the item "tea, coffee, indigo, and cinchona plantations." The difference is probably represented by the small proprietors and their employēs; about almost every Coorg farm-house may be noticed some cultivation of coffee, small and careless though it may be.

5. When coffee slumped—apparently the number dependent on "planting" has fallen by nearly 7,500 in ten years—the Coorg must needs have turned his attention to other forms of agricultural employment. Figures quoted in Chapter II with respect to rice cultivation confirm this presumption, which, at the same time, receive but qualified support from the census figures: the number dependent on ordinary cultivation having increased by but 2,600 during the decade. The increase, moreover, is entirely among "dependents," actual workers of both sexes having fallen by about 2,400. Non-cultivating landowners have increased threefold, while cultivating landowners have decreased by over 4,000. The decrease, it may be remarked, is almost entirely on the female side—a fact which revives the eternal census question as to the relative accuracy of the returns at one enumeration or the other. Agricultural labourers have increased by but 787—a decrease of 810 among actual women workers setting off an increase of 1,597 among the men.

6. Although the matter is not strictly germane to the census, it is interesting to observe that many competent authorities have expressed doubt as to whether the old boom in coffee, and the subsequent slump, were unmixed boon and bane to the inhabitants of the province. The Chief Commissioner writing in 1899 remarks: "The country has been pauperized by the introduction of such a ready means of becoming rich as presented itself some years ago in the cultivation of coffee; with the higher style of living which unfortunately resulted, and especially the facility for extensive borrowing which it afforded." And another authority observes that, during their period of prosperity, intemperance gained a fearful hold on the people. This latter vice, it is agreed, is now on the wane; while in regard to the general effect of adverse fortune, the Chief Commissioner already quoted states: "There are signs that the Coorg character is slowly undergoing change in recognition of the necessity for thrifty living, and the abandonment of the foolish pride which has operated to prevent the people taking service, while it tolerated dissipation and laziness." These latter words, written some ten years ago, later observers consider to have been fully justified by subsequent events.

7. Returning to the consideration of table XV we find that "planting," and ordinary agriculture, support 143 thousand persons out of a total population of 175 thousand, and 96 thousand out of 116 thousand actual workers of both sexes. The occupational distribution of the remainder is fairly well in conformity with what the conditions of the province suggest.

8. The industrial section of the population is mostly concerned with wood work in its various forms. For such labour there is a natural demand in a planting district. The textile industry is practically unrepresented; it is probably cheaper to buy ready-made cloth than to import cotton, etc., for weaving. There are 196 male workers in iron; drawn probably from the 500 male members of the artisan caste, the Āyiris, who are described in detail in the census report of 1901. The characteristic metla work of Coorg is the heavy Coorg knife, carried at the back in simple but ingenious metal clasp. Two fine specimens of this knife, marked with the initials of Vīrarāja and Lingarāja, I saw in Mercara; but in these piping times of peace the demand for the article must needs be on the wane; its only present use is in friendly contests of skill, or on festive occasions, as when a bridegroom is required to cut through the trunk of a plantain tree at one stroke.

9. Food industries are chiefly represented by toddy drawers; 590 men in group 79 (building) represent chiefly, I imagine, thatchers and lattice workers.

10. Transport by road (order 21), as one would expect in a district 70 or 80 miles distant from a railway, is strongly represented: but what two labourers actually employed on railway construction can have been doing in Coorg, I fail to understand. Did their prophetic vision foresee a Tellicherry-Mercara railway?

11. The community must eat; therefore a certain representation of traders in foodstuffs is natural. Of such, traders in grains and condiment dealers form the majority. Butchers, who really represent trade rather than industry, are but 95 (group 59); a number somewhat small when we remember that Coorgs are flesh eaters. But inasmuch as the village system does not prevail, the hope of a large *clientèle* can hardly induce a man to adopt this profession.

12. There are of course some representatives of the liberal arts; but 75 male medical practitioners must include several persons, whose qualifications to practise the healing art are, to say the least of it, doubtful.

13. Table XVI shows the occupations of selected castes. It is uninteresting, and merely shows that Kodagas are for the most part cultivators; Māppillas, traders, with a considerable admixture of labourers of various sorts. Two hundred and seventy-three Kodagas are employed in the departments of "Public Force" and "Public administration". Of these three are gazetted officers.

THE IMPERIAL TABLES.

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TABLE I.

Area, houses and population.

PROVINCE.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied houses.			Population.								
							Persons.			Males.			Females.		
				Total.	In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Coorg	1,582	2	493	33,747	2,185	31,562	174,976	9,981	164,995	97,279	5,897	91,382	77,697	4,084	73,613

TABLE II.

Variation in population since 1871.

PROVINCE.	Persons.					Males.					Females.					Variation. (Increase +, decrease —).				Net variation in period 1871—1911. (Increase +, decrease —).
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coorg	174,976	180,607	173,055	178,302	168,312	97,279	100,258	95,907	100,439	94,454	77,697	80,349	77,148	77,863	73,858	— 5,631	+ 7,552	— 5,247	+ 9,990	+ 6,664

TABLE III.

Towns and villages classified by population.

PROVINCE.	Total number of inhabited towns and villages.	Population.	Under 500.		500—1,000.		1,000—2,000.		2,000—5,000.		5,000—10,000.	
			Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.	Number.	Population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Coorg	495	174,976	373	67,847	98	67,011	19	23,900	4	9,949	1	6,269

Note.—There was no town or village with a population of over 10,000 : nor was there any encampment, boat or railway population.

TABLE IV.

Towns classified by population with variation since 1871.

TOWN.	Population.					Variation. (Increase +, decrease −).				Variation in period 1871–1911. (Increase +, decrease −).	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1871.	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	1881 to 1891.	1871 to 1881.		1911.	1901.	1891.	1911.	1901	1891.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Mercara	6,269	6,732	7,034	8,383	8,146	− 463	− 302	−1,349	+ 237	− 1,877	3,692	3,940	3,904	2,577	2,792	3,130
Virarájéndrapet	3,712	4,283	4,447	4,576	...	− 571	− 164	− 129		...	2,205	2,527	2,613	1,507	1,756	1,834

Note.—Both the towns are municipalities, and there are no cantonments in them. Three more places treated as towns in 1901 have now been omitted as they are not municipalities, nor have they a population of 5,000.

TABLE V.

Population by religion in towns.

TOWN.	Population			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Jain.			Parsi.			Animistic.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Total ...	*9,981*	*5,897*	*4,084*	*6,216*	*3,704*	*2,512*	*2,708*	*1,683*	*1,025*	*958*	*463*	*495*	*65*	*27*	*38*	*26*	*12*	*14*	*8*	*8*	.
Mercara	6,269	3,692	2,577	4,389	2,649	1,740	1,312	764	548	535	260	275	1	1	...	26	12	14	6	6	...
Virarájéndrapet	3,712	2,205	1,507	1,827	1,055	772	1,396	919	477	423	203	220	64	26	38	..	...	...	2	2	..

TABLE VI.

Religion.

PROVINCE.	Population.			Hindu.			Musalman.			Christian.			Jain.			Parsi.			Animistic.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Coorg	174,976	97,279	77,697	138,922	76,822	62,100	13,143	8,397	4,746	3,553	1,986	1,567	97	45	52	34	16	18	19,227	10,013	9,214

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL ...	*174,976*	*97,279*	*77,697*	*88,119*	*53,906*	*34,213*	*68,926*	*38,879*	*30,047*	*17,931*	*4,494*	*13,437*
	0-1 ...	4,180	2,100	2,080	4,178	2,098	2,080	2	2	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	2,817	1,370	1,447	2,815	1,369	1,446	2	1	1	...	...	..
	2-3 ...	4,415	2,143	2,272	4,411	2,141	2,270	3	1	2	1	1	...
	3-4 ...	4,266	2,123	2,143	4,257	2 119	2,138	8	3	5	1	1	...
	4-5 ...	4,082	2,039	2,043	4,074	2,037	2,037	7	1	6	1	1	...
	Total 0-5...	19,760	9,775	9,985	19,735	9,764	9,971	22	8	14	3	3	...
	5-10 ...	19,025	9,505	9,520	18,976	9,483	9,493	48	21	27	1	1	...
	10-15 ...	19,248	10,226	9,022	18,578	10,121	8,457	650	102	548	20	3	17
	15-20 ...	18,295	10,125	8,170	14,212	9,575	4,637	3,900	539	3,361	183	11	172
	20-25 ...	19,669	11,034	8,635	9,184	8,073	1,111	9,792	2,827	6,965	693	134	559
	25-30 ...	19,705	11,698	8,007	4,579	4,316	263	13,808	6,996	6,812	1,318	386	932
	30-30 ...	15,667	9,358	6,309	1,539	1,410	129	12,197	7,432	4,765	1,931	516	1,415
	35-40 ...	12,280	7,873	4,407	632	570	62	9,705	6,705	3,000	1,943	598	1,345
	40-45 ...	10,406	6,281	4,125	330	299	31	7,446	5,341	2,105	2,630	641	1,989
	45-50 ...	6,538	3,969	2,569	138	123	15	4,487	3,349	1,138	1,913	497	1,416
	50-55 ...	6,015	3,201	2,814	89	76	13	3,334	2,574	760	2,592	551	2.041
	55-60 ...	2,700	1,521	1,179	41	36	5	1,432	1,152	280	1,227	333	894
	60-65 ...	3,013	1,463	1,550	44	34	10	1,211	1,048	163	1,758	381	1,377
	65-70 ...	1,032	512	520	13	5	8	410	346	64	609	161	448
	70 and over...	1,623	738	885	29	21	8	484	439	45	1,110	278	832
HINDU ...	TOTAL ...	*138,922*	*76,822*	*62,100*	*70,896*	*43,042*	*27,854*	*53,243*	*30,176*	*23,067*	*14,783*	*3,604*	*11,179*
	0-1 ...	3,186	1,598	1,588	3,186	1,598	1,588	..	...	...	...	...	...
	1-2 ...	2,191	1,063	1,128	2,189	1,062	1,127	2	1	1	...	...	..
	2-3 ...	3,437	1,657	1,780	3,435	1,657	1,778	2	...	2	...	...	...
	3-4 ...	3,273	1,605	1,668	3,266	1,603	1,663	7	2	5	...	..	...
	4-5 ...	3,117	1,558	1,559	3,114	1,558	1,556	3	...	3	...	...	...
	Total 0-5...	15,204	7,481	7,723	15,190	7,478	7,712	14	3	11		...	..
	5-10 ...	15,158	7,556	7,602	15,124	7,540	7,584	33	15	18	1	1	...
	10-15 ...	15,803	8,210	7,593	15,267	8,131	7,136	520	76	444	16	3	13
	15-20 ...	14,823	8,168	6,655	11,767	7,736	4,031	2,911	421	2,490	145	11	134
	20-25 ...	15,646	8,807	6,839	7,478	6,506	972	7,631	2,210	5,421	537	91	446
	25-30 ...	15,500	9,325	6,175	3,757	3,547	210	10,681	5,483	5,198	1,062	295	767
	30-35 ...	12,207	7,266	4,941	1,258	1,164	94	9,342	5,700	3,642	1,607	402	1,205
	35-40 ...	9,681	6,184	3,497	523	475	48	7,532	5,228	2,304	1,626	481	1,145
	40-45 ...	8,212	4,921	3,291	264	241	23	5,734	4,142	1,592	2,214	538	1,676
	45-50 ...	5,196	3,094	2,102	104	94	10	3,491	2,591	900	1,601	409	1,192
	50-55 ...	4,761	2,477	2,284	68	60	8	2,576	1,977	599	2,117	440	1,677
	55-60 ...	2,175	1,200	975	30	25	5	1,127	906	221	1,018	269	749
	60-65 ...	2,352	1,112	1,240	34	25	9	924	791	133	1,394	296	1,098
	65-70 ...	850	414	436	9	4	5	330	273	57	511	137	374
	70 and over...	1,354	607	747	23	16	7	397	360	37	934	231	703
MUSALMAN.	TOTAL ...	*13,143*	*8,397*	*4,746*	*6,292*	*4,596*	*1,696*	*5,618*	*3,535*	*2,083*	*1,233*	*266*	*967*
	0-1 ...	267	135	132	267	135	132	...	...	...	..	...	...
	1-2 ...	156	82	74	156	82	74	...			..	..	...
	2-3 ...	252	121	131	251	120	131	...	...	...	1	1	...
	3-4 ...	208	109	99	208	109	99	...	..	...	...	...	...
	4-5 ...	238	126	112	237	125	112	...	...	...	1	1	...
	Total 0-5 ...	1,121	573	548	1,119	571	548	...	...	..	2	2	...
	5-10 ...	1,143	576	567	1,135	574	561	8	2	6	...	...	...
	10-15 ...	1,367	882	485	1,285	871	414	81	11	70	1	...	1
	15-20 ...	1,458	978	480	1,066	939	127	372	39	333	20	...	20
	20-25 ...	1,686	1,161	525	948	929	19	684	220	464	54	12	42
	25-30 ...	1,534	1,018	516	478	466	12	962	533	429	94	19	75
	30-35 ...	1,345	917	428	153	146	7	1,056	727	329	136	44	92
	35-40 ...	966	721	245	49	47	2	807	643	164	110	31	79
	40-45 ...	804	509	295	25	23	2	608	457	151	171	29	142
	45-50 ...	541	380	161	14	13	1	400	338	62	127	29	98
	50-55 ...	490	293	197	9	7	2	302	257	45	179	29	150
	55-60 ...	211	140	71	5	5	...	129	115	14	77	20	57
	60-65 ...	273	143	130	4	3	1	131	117	14	138	23	115
	65-70 ...	76	40	36	..	...	...	33	31	2	43	9	34
	70 and over...	128	66	62	2	2	...	45	45	...	81	19	62
CHRISTIAN.	TOTAL ...	*3,553*	*1,986*	*1,567*	*1,775*	*1,082*	*693*	*1,427*	*817*	*610*	*351*	*87*	*264*
	0-1 ...	93	44	49	93	44	49	...	...	...	..	...	...
	1-2 ...	50	28	22	50	28	22	...	..	.	..	..	...
	2-3 ...	75	40	35	75	40	35		...	...	..	...	...
	3-4 ...	85	45	40	85	45	40	...	...		...	..	...
	4-5 ...	73	39	34	73	39	34	...	...	...		...	
	Total 0-5 ...	376	196	180	376	196	180	...	...	..		...	...
	5-10 ...	362	181	181	361	180	181	1	1	...			...
	10-15 ...	328	165	163	319	162	157	7	3	4	2	...	2
	15-20 ...	373	195	178	280	187	93	92	8	84	1	...	1
	20-25 ...	413	230	183	194	156	38	206	71	135	13	3	10
	25-30 ...	394	237	157	118	103	15	253	128	125	23	6	17
	30-35 ...	291	164	127	53	38	15	214	121	93	24	5	19
	35-40 ...	272	168	104	25	19	6	205	137	68	42	12	30
	40-45 ...	217	144	73	20	18	2	157	119	38	40	7	33
	45-50 ...	159	97	62	10	7	3	106	80	26	43	10	33
	50-55 ...	152	88	64	7	6	1	86	65	21	59	17	42
	55-60 ...	68	39	29	5	5	...	41	29	12	22	5	17
	60-65 ...	84	51	33	4	4	...	39	35	4	41	12	29
	65-70 ...	28	17	11	1	...	1	13	13		14	4	10
	70 and over...	36	14	22	2	1	1	7	7	...	27	6	21

TABLE VII.

Age, sex and civil condition—*concluded.*

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.			UNMARRIED.			MARRIED.			WIDOWED.		
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ANIMISTIC	TOTAL ..	*19,227*	*10,013*	*9,214*	*9,096*	*5,153*	*3,943*	*8,592*	*4,330*	*4,262*	*1,539*	*530*	*1,009*
	0–1 ...	632	323	309	630	321	309	2	2	...	...	...	...
	1–2 ...	419	196	223	419	196	223	...	...	...	..	...	...
	2–3 ...	647	323	324	646	322	324	1	1	..	...	...	..
	3–4 ...	698	363	335	696	361	335	1	1	...	1	1	...
	4–5 ...	649	315	334	645	314	331	4	1	3	...	...	...
	Total 0–5 ...	3,045	1,520	1,525	3,036	1,514	1,522	8	5	3	1	1	..
	5–10 ...	2,350	1,185	1,165	2,344	1,182	1,162	6	3	3	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	1,738	967	771	1,697	955	742	40	12	28	1	...	1
	15–20 ...	1,631	781	850	1,092	710	382	522	71	451	17	...	17
	20–25 ...	1,904	826	1,078	554	473	81	1,263	325	938	87	28	59
	25–30 ...	2,264	1,110	1,154	224	198	26	1,902	847	1,055	138	65	73
	30–35 ...	1,813	1,004	809	73	60	13	1,578	880	698	162	64	98
	35–40 ...	1,355	796	559	34	28	6	1,157	695	462	164	73	91
	40–45 ...	1,170	706	464	21	17	4	945	622	323	204	67	137
	45–50 ...	630	392	238	9	8	1	483	335	148	138	49	89
	50–55 ...	608	342	266	5	3	2	369	274	95	234	65	169
	55–60 ...	242	140	102	1	1	...	134	101	33	107	38	69
	60–65 ...	296	154	142	2	2	...	116	104	12	178	48	130
	65–70 ...	77	40	37	3	1	2	34	29	5	40	10	30
	70 and over...	104	50	54	1	1	...	35	27	8	68	22	46
JAIN	TOTAL ...	*97*	*45*	*52*	*40*	*22*	*18*	*36*	*17*	*19*	*21*	*6*	*15*
	0-1 ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...
	1–2 ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
	2–3 ...	3	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3–4 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4–5 ...	4	1	3	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0–5 ...	9	3	6	9	3	6		...	...	...	..	...
	5–10 ...	10	5	5	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	10	2	8	8	2	6	2	...	2	..	...	..
	15–20 ...	4	1	3	1	1	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
	20–25 ...	17	8	9	8	7	1	7	1	6	2	...	2
	25–30 ...	9	5	4	1	1	...	7	3	4	1	1	...
	30–35 ...	10	7	3	2	2	...	6	4	2	2	1	1
	35–40 ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...
	40–45 ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1
	45–50 ...	10	5	5	1	1	.	6	4	2	3	...	3
	50–55 ...	3	1	2	...	...	..	1	1	...	2	...	2
	55–60 ...	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	1	2
	60–65 ...	6	2	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	1	4
	65–70 ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...
	70 and over...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PARSI	TOTAL ...	*34*	*16*	*18*	*20*	*11*	*9*	*10*	*4*	*6*	*4*	*1*	*3*
	0–1 ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1–2 ...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2–3 ...	1	.	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3–4 ...	2	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
	4–5 ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total 0–5 ...	5	2	3	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5–10 ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...		...	...	...
	15–20 ...	6	2	4	6	2	4	.	...	...	...	..	...
	20–25 ...	3	2	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	25–30 ...	4	3	1	1	1	...	3	2	1	...	...	...
	30–35 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	35–40 ...	4	2	2	1	1	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
	40–45 ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	45–50 ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	..	1	...	1
	50–55 ...	1	...	1	...	...	. .	...	...	...	1	...	1
	55–60 ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
	60–65 ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	1
	65–70 ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	70 and over...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VIII.

Education by religion and age.

RELIGION.	AGE.	POPULATION.									LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
		TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.					
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALL RELIGIONS.	TOTAL ...	***174,976***	***97,279***	***77,697***	***17,443***	***15,277***	***2,166***	***157,533***	***82,002***	***75,531***	***1,882***	***1,642***	***240***
	0–10 ...	38,785	19,280	19,505	260	173	87	38,525	19,107	19,418	20	8	12
	10–15 ...	19,248	10,226	9,022	1,457	1,096	361	17,791	9,130	8,661	133	95	38
	15–20 ...	18,295	10,125	8,170	2,157	1,691	466	16,138	8,434	7,704	224	179	45
	20 and over ..	98,648	57,648	41,000	13,569	12,317	1,252	85,079	45,331	39,748	1,505	1,360	145
HINDU ...	TOTAL ...	***138,922***	***76,822***	***62,100***	***14,736***	***12,971***	***1,765***	***124,186***	***63,851***	***60,335***	***1,381***	***1,286***	***95***
	0–10 ...	30,362	15,037	15,325	229	155	74	30,133	14,882	15,251	14	4	10
	10–15 ...	15,803	8,210	7,593	1,299	995	304	14,504	7,215	7,289	121	90	31
	15–20 ..	14,823	8,168	6,655	1,848	1,451	397	12,975	6,717	6,258	178	155	23
	20 and over ..	77,934	45,407	32,527	11,360	10,370	990	66,574	35,037	31,537	1,068	1,037	31
MUSALMAN.	TOTAL ...	***13,143***	***8,397***	***4,746***	***1,616***	***1,540***	***76***	***11,527***	***6,857***	***4,670***	***37***	***37***	...
	0–10 ..	2,264	1,149	1,115	5	4	1	2,259	1,145	1,114	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	1,367	882	485	81	65	16	1,286	817	469	2	2	...
	15–20 ...	1,458	978	480	168	155	13	1,290	823	467	2	2	...
	20 and over...	8,054	5,388	2,666	1,362	1,316	46	6,692	4,072	2,620	33	33	...
CHRISTIAN.	TOTAL ...	***3,553***	***1,986***	***1,567***	***1,020***	***716***	***304***	***2,533***	***1,270***	***1,263***	***455***	***312***	***143***
	0–10 ...	738	377	361	23	13	10	715	364	351	6	4	2
	10–15 ...	328	165	163	71	35	36	257	130	127	10	3	7
	15–20 ...	373	195	178	133	82	51	240	113	127	44	22	22
	20 and over...	2,114	1,249	865	793	586	207	1,321	663	658	395	283	112
ANIMISTIC.	TOTAL ...	***19,227***	***10,013***	***9,214***	***9***	***8***	***1***	***19,218***	***10,005***	***9,213***	***1***	***1***	...
	0–10 ...	5,395	2,705	2,690	...	...	...	5,395	2,705	2,690	...	...	...
	10–15 ...	1,738	967	771	1	.	1	1,737	967	770	...		...
	15–20 ...	1,631	781	850	...	...	...	1,631	781	850	...	.	...
	20 and over...	10,463	5,560	4,903		8	..	10,455	5,552	4,903	1	1	...
JAIN ..	TOTAL ...	***97***	***45***	***52***	***36***	***30***	***6***	***61***	***15***	***46***	***1***	***1***	...
	0–10 ...	19	8	11	3	1	2	16	7	9	...	. .	...
	10–15 ...	10	2	8	3	1	2	7	1	6	...	...	...
	15–20 ..	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
	20 and over...	64	34	30	28	27	1	36	7	29	1	1	...
PARSI .	TOTAL ...	***34***	***16***	***18***	***26***	***12***	***14***	***8***	***4***	***4***	***7***	***5***	***2***
	0–10 ...	7	4	3	...	...	...	7	4	3	...	...	.
	10–15 ...	2	.	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 20 ...	6	2	4	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	. .	..
	20 and over...	19	10	9	18	10	8	1	...	1	7	5	2

TABLE IX.

Education by caste, tribe or race.

(H. = Hindu ; A. = Animistic).

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Males. Population.	Males. Literate.	Males. Literate in English.	Females. Population.	Females. Literate.	Females. Literate in English.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu and Animistic Castes.	***86,835***	***12,979***	***1,287***	***71,314***	***1,766***	***95***
Áchári	241	74	...	46	...	...
Agaru	1	1	...	...	...	...
Agasa	869	26	...	778	...	...
Agnani	68	23	4	71	...	.
Akkasálé ...	562	138	1	500	5	...
Ambalavási ...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Arasu	13	2	...	1	.	...
Arayan	18	1	...	42	...	...
Áyiri	498	86	1	400	..	...
Badagi	359	45	..	324	...	...
Banajiga ...	693	167	9	585	9	...
Baniya	135	14	1	14	1	...
Banna	48	8	..	51	1	...
Bant	807	88	13	364	12	3
Basavi	3	1	...	13	1	...
Besta	208	6	...	145	...	...
Bilimagga ...	581	112	3	511	3	...
Billava	1,512	72	...	756	4	...
Bínépatta	38	2	...	52	..	...
Bóyi	221	13	...	222	..	...
Bráhman ..	1,348	869	203	1,172	158	10
Challiya	52	2	...	4	...	...
Chaptégára ...	44	15	2	37	6	...
Chetti	167	36	...	179	...	...
Darji	68	20	..	58	...	...
Dévadiga ...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Dévánga ...	958	297	20	883	14	...
Divaramakkalu.	281	21	2	267	3	...
Gániga	219	13	1	168	..	...
Gauda	6,923	1,080	30	6,071	58	...
Gauli	151	5	...	153	...	...
Gauriga	127	2	...	126	...	...
Golla	287	30	...	299	...	...
Hajama	413	36	...	386	1	...
Halépaik ...	18	1	...	21	...	...
Heggade ...	988	121	2	842	4	...
Holeya	12,419	109	1	9,688	4	...
Ídiga	28	2	...	11	...	...
Kallukuttiga ...	19	4	...	28	1	...
Kammálan ...	80	16	1	87	...	...
Kammara ...	30	9	2	22	1	...
Kanate	73	31	2	73	...	.
Kanchugára ...	10	5	...	4	1	...
Kaniya	133	61	...	65	2	..
Kápu	55	2	1	50	...	..
Kávadi	23	1	...	10	...	...
Kodaga	17,108	6,401	816	16,778	1,314	74
Kodaga (Amma).	250	84	1	267	13	...
Kodaga (Jama)...	2,368	60	9	2,457	3	...
Kolayan	34	7	...	35	...	...
Káláyiri	154	11	...	75	...	...
Konkani ...	241	58	4	216	8	...
Koracha ...	7	1	...	3	...	..
Korama	79	3	...	67	...	...
Kote Kshatriya...	20	6	...	6	...	...
Koyava	105	2	...	108	...	...
Kshatriya ...	55	11	1	55	...	...
Kumbára ...	469	10	...	402	2	...
Kuruba { H. ...	1,135	22	...	1,031	1	...
Kuruba { A. ...	2,759	1	1	2,448	...	...
Lambádi A. ...	3	1	...	...	...	...
Hindu and Animistic Castes—*concld.*						
Lingáyat (Sivá-chár).	3,697	942	22	3,861	36	...
Mádiga	1,119	7	...	854	...	...
Mahrátta ...	1,338	75	...	807	2	...
Malayáli ..	35	5	...	3	...	...
Maleya	78	18	...	51	...	..
Maniyáni ...	214	32	...	7	...	...
Marta { H. ...	1,375	27	...	37	...	...
Marta { A. ...	63	4	..	1	...	...
Márvári	1	1	...	...	...	...
Méda	146	4	...	130	1	...
Mukkuvan ...	18	1	.	2	..	...
Nambúdri ...	1	1	...	...	...	..
Náyar { H. ...	1,247	292	7	157	6	...
Náyar { A. ..	1	1	...	...	...	..
Padárti ...	70	19	...	63	...	...
Pánchála ...	133	28	...	107	...	...
Pandara	31	4	. .	23	...	...
Panika	94	14	...	78	2	...
Paraiyan ...	60	11	1	11	...	...
Pennekára Konkani.	4	4	...	...	...	...
Ráchávára ...	15	3	1	29	2	...
Rájput	117	59	10	92	5	...
Sámagára ...	8	3	...	6	...	...
Servegár ...	37	2	...	31	...	...
Sthánika ...	83	35	1	57	...	...
Tacháyiri ..	12	7	...	...	..	...
Tamil	23	2	...	10	...	..
Telugu	124	28	1	87	1	. .
Tíyan	1,471	225	41	303	28	4
Toreya	280	8	...	246	...	...
Uppara	151	5	...	77	...	...
Vaishnava ...	39	13	4	26	...	...
Vaisya	91	57	4	71	3	1
Vakkaliga ...	5,829	447	10	4,747	18	...
Vellála	653	238	54	538	29	3
Yerava { H. ...	751	1	...	666	1	...
Yerava { A. ...	7,167	1	...	6,754	1	...
Unclassified persons. { H.	14	8	...	5	1	...
Unclassified persons. { A.	1	...	...	...	...	...
Others	3,663	..	...	1,850	...	...
Musalman ...	***8,397***	***1,540***	***37***	***4,746***	***76***	...
Bhatkalli (Navá-yat).	111	53	...	24	...	...
Labbai	225	104	1	107	...	...
Máppilla ...	5,032	661	7	2,164	9	...
Mémon	25	17	...	5	...	...
Moghal	53	10	1	55	1	..
Pathán	397	91	4	358	14	...
Saiyad	421	82	3	347	10	...
Sheik	2,083	510	20	1,669	42	...
Musalman, unspecified.	50	12	1	17	...	...
Christian ...	***1,986***	***716***	***312***	***1,567***	***304***	***143***
Indian	1,787	560	157	1,421	196	37
Anglo-Indian ...	74	52	52	64	41	39
European ...	125	104	103	82	67	67
Jain	***45***	***30***	***1***	***52***	***6***	...
Parsi	***16***	***12***	***5***	***18***	***14***	***2***

TABLE X.

Language.

Language.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
A. Vernaculars of India	***174,976***	***97,279***	***77,697***
(i) Vernaculars of the Province.	***57,700***	***29,428***	***28,272***
Kodagu or Coorgí	42,784	21,718	21,066
Yerava	14,916	7,710	7,206
(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Province.	***116,848***	***67,603***	***49,245***
Canarese	67,545	35,471	32,074
Gujaráti	129	70	59
Hindí	6	5	1
Hindóstání	5,527	2,975	2,552
Kachchí	3	3	..
Konkaní	2,696	1,619	1,077
Kurumba	4,012	2,147	1,865
Kutni	4	4	..
Lambádi	60	34	26
Malayálam	13,909	10,906	3,003
Maráthí	1,741	1,014	727
Márvárí	1	1	..
A. Vernaculars of India—*concld.*			
(ii) Vernaculars foreign to the Province—*concld.*			
Pársi	1	...	1
Punjábí	1	1	.
Sindhí	8	8	...
Tamil	4,291	2,326	1,965
Telugu	2,688	1,471	1,217
Tulu	14,226	9,548	4,678
B. Vernaculars of Non-Indian Asiatic country.	***6***	***6***	..
Arabic	***6***	***6***	..
C. European Languages	***422***	***242***	***180***
English	345	201	144
French	2	2	...
German	8	4	4
Portuguese	67	35	32

TABLE XI.

Birth-place.

Province, State or Country where born.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4
Total	***174,976***	***97,279***	***77,697***
A-I. Born within the Province.	***129,441***	***66,077***	***63,364***
Coorg	129,441	66,077	63,364
A-II. Born in Provinces and States beyond the Province.	***45,427***	***31,131***	***14,296***
(a) Adjacent Provinces and States.	***44,744***	***30,560***	***14,184***
(i) British Territory	***28,581***	***21,378***	***7,203***
Madras	28,581	21,378	7,203
(ii) Feudatory States	***16,163***	***9,182***	***6,981***
Madras States (including Cochin and Travancore).	46	34	12
Cochin	*35*	*27*	*8*
Travancore	*9*	*6*	*3*
Mysore	16,117	9,148	6,969
(b) Other Provinces and States.	***611***	***560***	***111***
(i) British Territory	***571***	***480***	***91***
Ajmer-Merwara	1	1	.
Bengal *	8	6	2
Bombay including Aden).	518	437	81
Burma	4	2	2
Central Provinces and Berar.	14	12	2
Punjab	10	9	1
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	16	13	3
A-II. Born in Provinces and States beyond the Provinces—*concld.*			
(b) Other Provnices and States *concld.*			
(ii) Feudatory States	***100***	***80***	***20***
Bombay States	31	28	3
Hyderabad	66	49	17
Bengal States *	1	1	..
Rajaputana Agency	2	2	...
(c) French and Portuguese Settlements.	***12***	***11***	***1***
B. Born in countries in Asia beyond India.	***6***	***4***	***2***
Ceylon	5	4	1
China	1	...	1
C. Born in countries in Europe.	***95***	***63***	***32***
England and Wales	64	44	20
Scotland	16	12	4
Ireland	2	2	...
France	6	1	5
Germany	4	3	1
Switzerland	3	1	2
D. Born in countries in Africa	***3***	***2***	***1***
Transvaal	1	1	...
South Africa (Unspecified)	2	1	1
E. Born in countries in America.	***2***	***2***	...
Canada	2	2	...
F. Born in countries in Australasia.	***2***	...	***2***
New Zealand	1	...	1
Tasmania	1	...	1

* Old Province.

TABLE XII.

Infirmities by age.

AGE.	Population afflicted.			Insane.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total ...	***192***	***103***	***89***	***19***	***11***	***8***	***87***	***41***	***46***	***81***	***46***	***35***	***6***	***6***	...
0–1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...
1–2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...
2–3	2	1	1	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
3–4	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4–5	1	1	...	.	...	...	1	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Total 0–5 ...	8	5	3	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	3	1	..	...	...
5–10	13	5	8	...	...	...	10	3	7	3	2	1	..	...	...
10–15	18	9	9	...		...	17	9	8	1	...	1	...	...	..
15–20	30	17	13	3	2	1	23	13	10	4	2	2	...	...	...
20–25*...	22	13	9	7	5	2	10	4	6	5	4	1	1	1	...
25–30	11	5	6	1	...	1	5	2	3	5	3	2	...	...	...
30–35	19	15	4	3	2	1	5	5	...	11	8	3	...	...	...
35–40	12	8	4	2	1	1	3	3	...	5	2	3	2	2	...
40–45	11	5	6	1	1	...	2	..	2	7	3	4	1	1	...
45–50	10	5	5	...	...	...	4	..	4	5	4	1	1	1	..
50–55	15	5	10	1	..	1	2	...	2	11	4	7	1	1	...
55–60	4	1	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	1	...	..	...
60–65	11	4	7	1	...	1	...	..	...	10	4	6	...	...	...
65–70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 and over	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	2	...	...	...

* One male insane was also deaf-mute.

TABLE XII-A.

Infirmities by selected castes, tribes or races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	Population dealt with.			Insane.			Deaf-Mutes.			Blind.			Lepers.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total ...	***174,976***	***97,279***	***77,697***	***19***	***11***	***8***	***87***	***41***	***46***	***81***	***46***	***35***	***6***	***6***	...
Ganda	12,994	6,923	6,071	1	...	1	2	1	1	9	5	4	...	..	...
Holeya	22,107	12,419	9,688	...	...	...	6	4	2	4	3	1	...	...	..
Kodaga	33,886	17,108	16,778	2	2	...	33	17	16	9	5	4	...	...	...
Kuruba	7,373	3,894	3,479	1	...	1	4	1	3	4	3	1	...	...	..
Lingáyat	7,558	3,697	3,861	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahrátta	2,145	1,338	807	...	...	..	1	1	...	3	1	2	2	2	...
Vakkaliga	10,576	5,829	4,747	4	2	2	8	2	6	9	3	6	...	..	...
Yerava	15,338	7,918	7,420	1	...	1	2	1	1	16	8	8	2	2	...
Others	62,999	38,153	24,846	10	7	3	28	14	14	27	18	9	2	2	...

TABLE XIII.

Caste, tribe, race or nationality.

(H. = Hindu; A. = Animistic).

Caste, tribe or race.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
Hindu and Animistic ...	***86,835***	***71,314***
Áchári	241	46
Agaru	1	..
Agasa	869	778
Agnani	68	71
Akkasálé	562	500
Ambalavási	2	...
Arasu	13	1
Arayan	18	42
Áyiri	498	400
Badagi	359	324
Banajiga	693	585
Baniya	135	14
Banna	48	51
Bant	807	364
Barike	...	2
Basavi	3	13
Bédaru	50	47
Besta	208	145
Bilimagga	581	511
Billava	1,512	756
Bínépatta	38	52
Bóyi	221	222
Bráhman	1,348	1,172
Budubudukala	2	4
Challiya	52	4
Chambukutti	4	...
Chaptégára	44	37
Chárodi	3	1
Chetti	167	179
Darji	68	58
Dása	6	2
Dévadiga	3	...
Dévánga	958	883
Divaramakkalu	281	267
Dombaru	2	4
Gániga	219	168
Ganda	6,923	6,071
Gauli	151	153
Gauriga	127	126
Golla	287	299
Hajama	413	386
Halépaik	18	21
Heggade	988	842
Hegganiga	2	...
Holeya	12,419	9,688
Honniyar	14	6
Idiga	28	11
Jógi	24	38
Kallukuttiga	19	28
Kammálan	80	87
Kammara	30	22
Kanaka	7	...
Kanate	73	73
Kanchugára	10	4
Kaniya	133	65
Kannadiyan	9	2
Kápu	55	50
Karikudumbi	6	...
Karuva	2	...
Kávadi	23	10
Hindu and Animistic —*cont.*		
Kodaga	17,108	16,778
Kodaga Amma	250	267
Kodaga Jama	2,368	2,457
Kolayan	34	35
Kóláyiri	154	75
Kolla	44	33
Konga	.	1
Konkani	241	216
Koracha	7	3
Korama	79	67
Kote Kshatriya	20	6
Koyava	105	108
Kshatriya	55	55
Kudiya (H.)	257	283
Kudiya (A.)	1	...
Kumbára	469	402
Kunchetiga	6	3
Kuruba (H.)	1,135	1,031
Kuruba (A.)	2,759	2,448
Kutuma	11	10
Lambádi (H.)	66	37
Lambádi (A.)	3	.
Lingáyat (Siváchár) ...	3,697	3,861
Mádiga	1,119	854
Mahrátta	1,338	807
Malasar	66	45
Malayáli	35	3
Maleya (H.) ...	78	51
Maleya (A.)	1	..
Maniyáni	214	7
Marta (H.)	1,375	37
Marta (A.)	63	1
Márvári	1	...
Méda	146	130
Mukkuvan	18	2
Muváyiri	10	1
Nalki	.	5
Nambúdri	1	...
Náyar. (H.)	1,247	157
Náyar. (A.)	1	..
Padárti	70	63
Pale (H.)	2,887	1,214
Pale (A.)	10	9
Pallava	25	6
Pánchála (H.)	133	107
Pánchála (A.)	4	...
Pandara	31	23
Pándavakulam	2	4
Panika	94	78
Paraiyan	60	641
Paravan	2	2
Pariváram (H.)	12	7
Pariváram (A.)	1	...
Pennekára Konkani ...	4	..
Ráchávárá	15	29
Rájput	117	92
Rangári	3	4
Sámagára	8	6
Sátáni	7	6
Hindu and Animistic —*concld.*		
Sérvégár	37	31
Shánán	5	2
Sonegára	21	9
Shánika	83	57
Tachávíri	12	...
Tamil	23	10
Telugu (H.)	124	87
Telugu (A.)	1	...
Tigala	...	1
Tiyan	1,471	303
Toreya (H.)	280	246
Toreya (A.)	...	1
Tuluva	10	9
Uppara	151	77
Vadda (H.)	77	48
Vadda (A.)	1	1
Vaishnava	39	26
Vaisya ... •	91	71
Vakkaliga	5,829	4,747
Valluva	...	2
Vániyan	2	1
Vellála	653	538
Yerava (H.)	751	666
Yerava (A.)	7,167	6,754
Unclassified persons (H.)	14	5
Unclassified persons (A.)	1	...
Musalman	***8,397***	***4,746***
Bhatkalli (Naváyat) ...	111	24
Labbai	225	107
Máppilla	5,032	2,164
Mémon	25	5
Moghal	53	55
Pathán	397	358
Saiyad	421	347
Sheik	2,083	1,669
Musalman, unspecified ...	50	17
Christian	***1,986***	***1,567***
Indian	1,787	1,421
Anglo-Indian	74	64
British	1	1
English	78	52
European, unspecified ...	3	2
French	1	5
German	4	1
Irish	11	4
Italian	...	1
Portuguese	11	7
Scotch	15	6
Swiss	1	3
Jain	***45***	***52***
Parsi	***16***	***18***

TABLE XIV.

Civil condition by age for selected castes.

POPULATION.

CASTE.	Total.		0–5.		5–12.		12–15.		15–20.		20–40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gauda	6,740	6,027	771	872	1,036	1,103	505	444	740	672	2,498	1,921	1,190	1,015
Holeya	11,623	8,518	979	922	1,404	1,410	797	662	1,274	918	5,138	3,264	2,031	1,342
Kodaga	19,710	19,452	2,732	2,795	3,545	3,568	1,645	1,537	2,084	2,310	6,477	5,989	3,227	3,253
Lingáyat	3,342	3,537	292	347	545	567	315	305	379	330	1,203	1,173	608	815
Vakkaliga	5,715	4,697	484	482	774	771	478	404	645	446	2,206	1,621	1,128	973

UNMARRIED.

CASTE.	Total.		0–5.		5–12.		12–15.		15–20.		20–40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Gauda	3,906	2,929	771	870	1,031	1,098	500	425	714	451	863	80	27	5
Holeya	6,310	3,646	979	920	1,404	1,398	796	595	1,204	477	1,847	242	80	14
Kodaga	12,620	10,331	2,731	2,795	3,539	3,555	1,636	1,514	2,036	1,930	2,633	520	45	17
Lingáyat	2,003	1,367	291	347	543	559	312	273	360	132	457	55	40	1
Vakkaliga	3,223	1,922	484	482	773	766	474	368	614	222	836	76	42	8

MARRIED.

CASTE.	Total.		0–5.		5–12.		12–15.		15–20.		20–40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Gauda	2,542	2,278	...	2	5	4	5	18	25	218	1,539	1,630	968	406
Holeya	4,725	3,316	...	2	...	12	1	66	70	414	3,056	2,422	1,598	400
Kodaga	6,362	6,510	1	...	4	13	9	23	47	369	3,662	4,819	2,639	1,286
Lingáyat	1,141	1,113	1	...	2	8	3	31	19	191	669	751	447	132
Vakkaliga	2,214	1,631	...	...	1	5	4	35	31	213	1,275	1,145	903	233

WIDOWED.

CASTE.	Total.		0–5.		5–12.		12–15.		15–20.		20–40.		40 and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Gauda	292	820	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	96	211	195	604
Holeya	588	1,556	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	235	600	353	928
Kodaga	726	2,611	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	11	182	650	543	1,950
Lingáyat	198	1,057	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	77	367	121	682
Vakkaliga	278	1,144	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	95	400	183	732

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation.

[*Note.*—Groups with no figures against them are omitted.]

Group number.	Description of occupation.	ACTUAL WORKERS. Total actual workers and dependents.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Partially agriculturist. Males.	Partially agriculturist. Females.	Dependents (both sexes).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	*174,976*	*72,035*	*44,238*	*1,583*	*182*	*58,703*
	CLASS A.—PRODUCTION OF RAW MATERIALS.	144,570	56,942	39,974	485	34	47,654
	SUB-CLASS I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE EARTH.	*144,547*	*56,922*	*39,973*	*485*	*34*	*47,652*
	Order 1.—Pasture and Agriculture	144,468	56,897	39,966	485	34	47,605
	(a) *Ordinary cultivation*	120,401	43,561	34,040	...	...	42,800
1 (*a*)	Non-cultivating landowners	3,709	1,072	844	..	...	1,793
1 (*b*)	Non cultivating tenants	132	44	34	...	...	54
2 (*a*)	Cultivating landowners	73,268	24,177	20,081	...	...	29,010
2 (*b*)	Cultivating tenants	8,194	3,131	2,430	..	..	2,633
3	Agents, managers of landed estates (not planters), clerks, rent-collectors, etc.	7	4	...	...	...	3
4	Farm servants and field labourers	35,091	15,133	10,651	...	...	9,307
	(b) *Growers of special products and market gardening.*	22,292	12,486	5,558	420	29	4,248
5	Tea, coffee, cinchona and indigo plantations.	22,062	12,338	5,542	417	29	4,182
6	Fruit, flower, vegetable, betel, vine, areca-nut, etc., growers.	230	148	16	3	...	66
	(c) *Forestry*	1,108	420	247	55	...	441
7	Forest officers, rangers, guards, etc.	228	113	...	53	...	115
8	Wood-cutters, firewood, lac, catechu, rubber, etc., collectors, and charcoal burners.	880	307	247	2	...	326
	(d) *Raising of farm stock*	667	430	121	10	5	116
9	Cattle and buffalo breeders and keepers	245	85	96	4	5	64
10	Sheep, goat and pig breeders	2	...	1	...	...	1
12	Herdsmen, shepherds, goatherds, etc. ...	420	345	24	6	...	51
	Order 2.—Fishing and hunting	79	25	7	...	..	47
14	Fishing	4	4	...	...	...	...
15	Hunting	75	21	7	...	...	47
	SUB-CLASS II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS	*23*	*20*	*1*	..	...	*2*
18	*Order* 4.—Quarries of hard rocks—Other minerals (jade, diamonds, limestone, etc.).	23	20	1	...	...	2
	CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES.	21,792	10.972	2,833	489	96	7,987
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY	*11,592*	*5,349*	*1,824*	*241*	*82*	*4,419*
	Order 6.—Textiles	279	99	64	3	3	116
22	Cotton spinning, sizing and weaving	261	98	62	3	2	101
25	Other fibres (cocoanut, aloes, flax, hemp, straw, etc.).	1	...	1	...	1	..
26	Wool carders and spinners, weavers of woollen blankets, carpets, etc.	16	...	1	.	...	15
27	Silk spinners and weavers	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Order 7.—Hides, skins and hard materials from the animal kingdom.	1	...	1	.	...	...
32	Tanners, curriers, leather dressers, dyers, etc.						
	Order 8.—Wood	2,274	1,208	437	67	39	629
36	Sawyers, carpenters, turners and joiners, etc.	1,042	765	46	9	...	231
37	Basket makers and other industries of woody material, including leaves.	1,232	443	391	58	39	398
	Order 9.—Metals	625	304	16	15	2	305
40	Makers of arms, guns, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—*continued.*

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents (both sexes).
			Total.		Partially agricul-turist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*						
	SUB-CLASS III.—INDUSTRY—*cont.*						
	Order 9.—Metals—*concld.*						
41	Other workers in iron and makers of implements and tools, principally or exclusively of iron.	461	196	14	15	2	251
42	Workers in brass, copper and bell metal ...	93	76	2	...	...	15
43	Workers in other metals (tin, zinc, lead, quicksilver, etc).	70	31	..	...	...	39
	Order 10.—Ceramics	584	188	212	17	19	184
47	Potters and earthen pipe and bowl makers ...	555	174	204	16	19	177
48	Brick and tile makers	29	14	8	1	...	7
	Order 11.—Chemical products properly so-called, and analogous.	31	19	...	4	...	12
51	Manufacture of aërated and mineral waters ...	4	3	...	...	...	1
53	Manufacture and refining of vegetable and mineral oils.	26	16	...	4	...	10
55	Others (soap, candles, lac, cutch, perfumes and miscellaneous drugs).	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Order 12.—Food industries	3,549	1,411	553	43	3	1,585
56	Rice pounders and huskers and flour grinders ..	585	89	303	3	1	193
57	Bakers and biscuit makers	149	40	42	2	...	67
58	Grain parchers, etc.	22	1	11	...	...	10
59	Butchers	287	95	9	3	1	183
63	Sweetmeat makers, preparers of jam and condiments, etc	118	34	29	...	...	55
65	Toddy drawers	2,170	1,092	138	32	1	940
66	Manufacturers of tobacco, opium and ganja ...	218	60	21	3	...	137
	Order 13.—Industries of dress and the toilet ...	2,242	887	431	40	15	924
68	Tailors, milliners, dress makers and darners, embroiderers on linen.	535	205	39	8	...	291
69	Shoe, boot and sandal makers	151	65	18	...	...	68
70	Other industries pertaining to dress, gloves, socks, gaiters, belts, buttons, umbrellas, canes, etc.	1	...	...	...	...	1
71	Washing, cleaning and dyeing	1,144	440	365	21	15	339
72	Barbers, hair-dressers and wig makers ...	410	177	8	11	.	225
73	Other industries connected with the toilet (tattooers, shampooers, bath-houses, etc.).	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Order 14.—Furniture industries	1	1	...	...	...	...
74	Cabinet makers, carriage painters, etc. ...						
	Order 15.—Building industries	1,039	776	60	20	...	203
76	Lime burners, cement workers	1	1	...	...	...	...
77	Excavators, plinth builders and well-sinkers ...	2	2	...	..	...	...
78	Stone and marble workers, masons and bricklayers.	228	183	5	7	...	40
79	Others (thatchers, building contractors, house painters, tilers, plumbers, locksmiths, etc.).	808	590	55	13	...	163
	Order 16.—Construction of means of transport.	2	2	...	...	...	...
80	Cart, carriage, palki, etc., makers and wheelwrights.						
	Order 18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences.	875	427	24	32	1	424
84	Printers, lithographers, engravers, etc. ...	11	6	...	2	...	5
85	Bookbinders and stitchers, envelope makers, etc.	4	2	...	...	...	2
88	Makers of watches and clocks and optical, photographic and surgical instruments.	33	10	...	...	...	23

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—*continued.*

Group number	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependens.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents (both sexes).
			Total.		Partially agricul-turist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*cont.*						
	Sub-Class III.—Industry—*concld.*						
	Order 18.—Industries of luxury and those pertaining to literature and the arts and sciences—*concld.*						
89	Workers in precious stones and metals, enamellers, imitation jewellery makers, gilders, etc.	826	498	24	30	1	394
92	Others, including managers, persons other than performers employed in theatres and other places of public entertainment, employés of public societies, race course service, huntsmen, etc.	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Order 19.—Industries concerned with refuse matter.						
93	Sweepers, scavengers, dust and sweeping contractors.	90	27	26	...	...	37
	Sub-Class IV.—Transport	*3,089*	*2,393*	*69*	*57*	*2*	*627*
	Order 20.—Transport by water	10	8	...	4	...	2
95	Ship owners and other employés, ship brokers, ships' officers, engineers, mariners and fire men.	4	3	...	2	...	1
97	Boat owners, boat men and tow men	6	5	...	2	...	1
	Order 21.—Transport by road	2,837	2,265	69	30	2	503
98	Persons employed on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges.	782	616	44	10	1	122
99	Cart owners and drivers, coachmen, stable boys, tramway, mail carriage, etc., managers and employés (excluding private servants).	1,910	1,543	22	17	1	345
101	Pack elephant, camel, mule, ass and bullock owners and drivers.	62	25	2	2	...	35
102	Porters and messengers	83	81	1	1	...	1
	Order 22.—Transport by rail	19	9	...	1	...	10
103	Railway employés of all kinds other than construction coolies.	17	7	..	...	...	10
104	Labourers employed on railway construction ...	2	2	...	1	...	...
105	*Order* 23.—Post office, telegraph and telephone services.	223	111	...	22	..	112
	Sub-Class V.—Trade	*7,111*	*3,230*	*940*	*191*	*12*	*2,941*
106	*Order* 24.—Banks, establishments of credit exchange and insurance—(Bank managers, money lenders, exchange and insurance agents, money changers and brokers and their employés).	91	19	28	2	...	44
107	*Order* 25.—Brokerage, commission and export—(Brokers, commission agents, commercial travellers, warehouse owners and employés).	3	...	...	...	...	3
108	*Order* 26.—Trade in textiles—(Trade in piece-goods, wool, cotton, silk, hair, etc.).	455	263	15	25	...	177
109	*Order* 27.—Trade in skins, leathers and furs (feathers, horn, etc.).	81	41	1	..	...	39
110	*Order* 28.—Trade in wood (not firewood), cork, bark, etc.	68	26	19	2	...	23
111	*Order* 29.—Trade in metals (machinery, knife, tool, etc., sellers).	33	27	...	...	...	6
112	*Order* 30.—Trade in pottery	44	18	10	3	...	16
113	*Order* 31.—Trade in chemical products (drugs, dyes, paints, petroleum explosives, etc.).	16	5	1	1	...	10
	Order 32.—Hotels, cafes, restaurants, etc. ...	274	135	5	7	...	134
114	Vendors of wine, liquors, aërated waters, etc. ...	236	112	4	6	...	120
115	Owners and managers of hotels, cookshops, sarais, etc., and their employés.	38	23	1	1	...	14

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—*continued.*

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents (both sexes).
			Total.		Partially Agriculturist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS B.—PREPARATION AND SUPPLY OF MATERIAL SUBSTANCES—*concld.*						
	Sub-Class V.—Trade—*concld.*						
	Order 33.—Trade in food-stuffs	5,335	2,388	702	146	9	2,245
116	Fish dealers	83	59	5	...	...	19
117	Grocers and sellers of vegetable oil, salt and other condiments.	2,542	1,239	336	96	7	967
118	Sellers of milk, butter, ghee, poultry, eggs, etc.	31	1	9	1	...	21
119	Sellers of sweetmeats, sugar, gur and molasses.	115	42	19	1	...	54
120	Cardamom, betel-leaf, vegetables, fruit and areca nut sellers.	696	274	90	15	...	332
121	Grain and pulse dealers	1,777	730	232	30	2	815
122	Tobacco, opium, ganja, etc., sellers	61	29	...	3	...	32
123	Dealers in sheep, goats and pigs	15	12	...	...	...	3
124	Dealers in hay, grass and fodder	15	2	11	...	...	2
125	*Order* 34.—Trade in clothing and toilet articles (ready-made clothing and other articles of dress and the toilet—hats, umbrellas, socks, ready-made shoes, perfumes, etc.).	9	3	1	1	...	5
	Order 35.—Trade in furniture	47	40	1	...	...	6
127	Hardware, cooking utensils, porcelain, crockery, glassware bottles, articles for gardening, the cellar, etc.	47	40	1	...	...	6
128	*Order* 36.—Trade in building materials (stones, bricks, plaster, cement, sand, tiles, thatch, etc).	64	21	24	1	...	19
129	*Order* 37.—Trade in means of transport—dealers and hirers of elephants, camels, horses, cattle, asses, mules, etc.; sellers (not makers) of carriages, saddlery, etc.	3	2	...	...	...	1
130	*Order* 38.—Trade in fuel (firewood, charcoal, coal, cowdung, etc.).	73	1	61	...	1	11
	Order 39.—Trade in articles of luxury and those pertaining to letters and the arts and sciences.	290	93	50	1	2	147
131	Dealers in precious stones, jewellery (real and imitation), clocks, optical instruments, etc.	13	4	2	...	...	7
132	Dealers in common bangles, bead necklaces, fans, small articles, toys, hunting and fishing tackle, flowers, etc.	274	88	48	1	2	138
133	Publishers, booksellers, stationers, dealers in music, pictures, musical instruments and curiosities.	3	1	...	...	...	2
	Order 41.—Trade of other sorts	225	148	22	2	...	55
135	Shopkeepers otherwise unspecified	154	115	11	1	...	28
137	Conjurors, acrobats, fortune-tellers, reciters, exhibitors of curiosities and wild animals.	41	23	10	1	...	8
138	Other trades (including farmers of pounds, tolls and markets).	30	10	1	...	...	19
	CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS.	*3,824*	*1,678*	*112*	*537*	*8*	*2,034*
	Sub-Class VI.—Public Force	*432*	*261*	...	*148*	...	*171*
	Order 2.—Army	17	6	...	...	...	11
139	Army (Imperial)						
	Order 44.—Police	415	255	...	148	...	160
142	Police	349	204	...	132	...	145
143	Village watchmen	66	51	...	16	...	15
	Sub-Class VII.—Public Administration	*1,171*	*476*	...	*179*	...	*695*
	Order 45.—Public administration	1,171	476	...	179	...	695
144	Service of the State	777	291	...	100	...	486
145	Service of Native and Foreign States	6	...	...	...	...	6
146	Municipal and other local (not village) service ...	180	92	...	16	...	88
147	Village officials and servants other than watchmen.	208	93	...	63	...	115

TABLE XV-A.

Occupation—*concluded.*

Group number.	Description of occupation.	Total actual workers and dependents.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependents (both sexes).
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS C.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS—*concld.*						
	SUB-CLASS VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.	***2,081***	***901***	***88***	***200***	***7***	***1,092***
	Order 46.—Religion	899	393	30	113	3	476
148	Priests, ministers, etc.	54	33	2	1	...	19
149	Religious mendicants, inmates of monastries, etc.	3	3	...	...	...	...
150	Catechists, readers, church and mission service ...	204	98	...	85	...	106
151	Temple, burial and burning ground service, pilgrim conductors, circumcisers.	638	259	28	27	3	351
	Order 47.—Law	149	38	...	9	...	111
152	Lawyers of all kinds, including kazis, muktiars and law agents.	129	33	...	9	...	96
153	Lawyers' clerks, petition writers, etc.	20	5	...	...	...	15
	Order 48.—Medicine	258	103	20	20	4	135
154	Medical practitioners of all kinds including dentists, oculists and veterinary surgeons.	177	75	5	13	3	97
155	Midwives, vaccinators, compounders, nurses, masseurs, etc.	81	28	15	7	1	38
156	*Order* 49.—Instruction (professors and teachers of all kinds—except law, medicine, music, dancing and drawing—and clerks and servants connected with education).	351	136	18	48	...	197
	Order 50.—Letters and arts and sciences	424	231	20	10	...	173
157	Public scribes, stenographers, etc.	5	...	...	...	...	5
158	Architects, surveyors, engineers, and their employés.	220	110	2	6	...	108
159	Others (authors, photographers, artists, sculptors, astronomers, meteorologists, botanists, astrologers, etc.)	117	77	8	2	...	32
160	Music composers, and masters, players on all kinds of musical instruments (not military), singers, actors and dancers.	82	44	10	2	...	28
	SUB-CLASS IX.—PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR INCOME.	***140***	***40***	***24***	***10***	***1***	***76***
161	*Order* 51.—Persons living on their income—Proprietors (other than of agricultural land), fund and scholarship holders and pensioners.	140	40	24	10	1	76
	CLASS D.—MISCELLANEOUS	***4,790***	***2,443***	***1,319***	***72***	***44***	***1,028***
	SUB-CLASS X.—DOMESTIC SERVICE	***2,318***	***1,149***	***680***	***43***	***1***	***489***
	Order 52.—Domestic service	2,318	1,149	680	43	1	489
162	Cooks, water carriers, doorkeepers, watchmen and other indoor servants.	2,055	984	679	40	1	392
163	Private grooms, coachmen, dog boys, etc. ...	263	165	1	3	...	97
	SUB-CLASS XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.	***1,882***	***1,022***	***450***	***28***	***43***	***410***
	Order 53.—Insufficiently described occupations (general terms which do not indicate a definite occupation).	1,882	1,022	450	28	43	410
164	Manufacturers, business men, and contractors otherwise unspecified.	46	17	...	1	...	29
165	Cashiers, accountants, book-keepers, clerks and their employés in unspecified offices, warehouses and shops.	260	150	2	15	...	108
166	Mechanics otherwise unspecified	7	...	7			...
167	Labourers and workmen otherwise unspecified ...	1,569	855	441	12	43	273
	SUB-CLASS XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE	***590***	***272***	***189***	***1***	..	***129***
168	*Order* 54.—Inmates of jails, asylums and hospitals.	110	77	1	...	...	32
169	Order 55.—Beggars, vagrants, procurers, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods, cattle poisoners.	480	195	188	1	..	97

TABLE XV-B.

Subsidiary occupations of agriculturists—Actual workers only.

1 (a) Rent Receivers—Non-cultivating Landowners.

Subsidiary occupation.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ...	*1,072*	*844*
TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.	*497*	*132*
Other agricultural occupations	66	66
Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc. ...	90	40
Government servants	69	...
Traders (other than money-lenders and grain dealers).	61	8
Artisans	61	7
Priests	45	...
Money-lenders and grain dealers	19	5
School masters	21	2
Cart owners and drivers	13	...
Others	52	4

2 (a) Rent Payers—Cultivating Landowners.

Subsidiary occupation.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ...	*24,177*	*20,081*
TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.	*2,811*	*615*
Other agricultural occupations	388	279
Cart owners and drivers, etc.	409	4
Government servants other than village watchmen.	411	...
Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc.	310	67
Washermen	114	97
Village watchmen	138	...
Traders (other than money-lenders and grain dealers).	123	10
Money-lenders and grain dealers	101	16
Workers in precious stones, etc.	96	1
Blacksmiths	76	...
Potters	36	38
Barbers	69	1
Growers of fruit, flower, etc.	61	5
Carpenters	31	2
Workers in fibre (cocoanut, etc)	...	24
General labourers	19	2
Others...	429	69

2 (b) Rent Payers— Cultivating Tenants.

Subsidiary occupation.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ...	*3,131*	*2,430*
TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.	*463*	*189*
Other agricultural occupations	186	118
Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc.	70	46
Artisans	65	16
Cart owners and drivers	58	...
Traders (other than money-lenders and grain dealers).	14	3
Money-lenders and grain dealers	11	3
General labourers	13	1
Village watchmen	11	...
Priests	11	...
Others	24	2

4. Agricultural Labourers.

Subsidiary occupation.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3
TOTAL ACTUAL WORKERS ...	*15,133*	*12,651*
TOTAL WHO HAVE RETURNED SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATIONS.	*290*	*130*
Other agricultural occupations	78	21
Basket makers and other workers of woody materials.	47	46
Tea, coffee, cinchona planters, etc.	37	25
Artisans (other than basket makers, etc.) ...	31	25
Cart owners, drivers, etc.	26	...
Music composers, singers, actors, dancers, etc. .	24	...
Village watchmen	13	...
Others	34	13

TABLE XV-E.

Statistics of industries.

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORY, MINE, ETC.	CLASSIFICATION OF FACTORY, ETC., ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (INCLUDING MANAGEMENT).	NUMBER OF FACTORIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.		CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS EMPLOYED.												REMARKS.
					DIRECTION, SUPERVISION AND CLERICAL WORK.				SKILLED WORKMEN.				UNSKILLED LABOURERS.				
					Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Age 14 and over.		Under 14.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Coffee plantations—	TOTAL ...	*94*	*7,187*	*3,625*	*47*	...	*138*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*252*	*107*	*6,211*	*3,045*	*537*	*468*	*N.B.*—The "state of business" is indicated thus in figures— (1) Much brisker than usual. (2) Brisker than usual. (3) Somewhat brisker than usual. (4) Normal. (5) Somewhat slacker than usual. (6) Slacker than usual. (7) Much slacker than usual.
	TOTAL ...	25	2,568	1,474	23	...	25	...	2	2	216	107	2,117	1,190	185	175	*Nature of power.* — *State of business.*
In which mechanical power is used.	From 20 to 50 persons...	4	101	21	4	...	3	...	...	2	34	11	60	8	...	..	Water 3 ... .. — Oil 1 ... ... — (4) 4.
	„ 50 to 100 „ ...	4	175	85	1	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	168	85	..	...	Water 3 ... ... — Oil 1 ... . — (4) 3. (6) 1.
	„ 100 to 200 „ ...	9	922	422	10	...	7	...	1	...	2	...	827	366	75	56	Water 3 ... ... — Water and oil 1 ... — Oil 5 ... . — (1) 4. (4) 5.
	„ 200 to 400 „ ...	8	1,370	946	8	...	11	..	1	...	178	96	1,062	731	110	119	Steam 1 ... — Water 1 ... ... — Oil 4 ... ... — Water and oil 2 ... — (1) 1. (4) 6. (6) 1.
	TOTAL ...	69	4,619	2,151	24	..	113	3	...	...	36	...	4,094	1,855	352	293	
In which mechanical power is not used.	From 20 to 50 persons...	14	362	141	2	...	16	...	..	...	..	...	314	115	30	26	(1) 1, (4) 8, (6) 1, (7) 1, (not stated) 3.
	„ 50 to 100 „ ...	32	1,588	734	13	.	45	...	...	...	10	...	1,389	626	131	108	(1) 1, (2) 2, (3) 1, (4) 24, (6) 1, (7) 1, (not stated) 2.
	„ 100 to 200 „ .	17	1,595	817	7	...	39	3	..	...	9	...	1,445	736	95	78	(1) 1, (2) 2, (3) 1, (4) 10, (6) 2, (not stated) 1.
	„ 200 to 400 „ ...	6	1,074	459	2	...	13	...	...	...	17	...	946	378	96	81	(1) 1, (2) 1, (3) 1, (4) 3.

Note.—Of the 94 factories, 47 are owned by companies, the directors of all of which are Europeans or Anglo-Indians. Of the private owners of the remaining 47, 36 are Europeans or Anglo-Indians, and 11 Hindus. The managers of 76 of these concerns are Europeans or Anglo-Indians.

TABLE XVI.

Occupation by selected castes, tribes or races.

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	TRADITIONAL OCCUPATION.	POPULATION DEALT WITH.				NUMBER OF ACTUAL WORKERS WHOSE TRADITIONAL CASTE OCCUPATION WAS RETURNED AS THEIR				Number of actual workers returning their traditional occupation as their principal means of livelihood who had some subsidiary occupation.		RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS.													
		Actual workers.		Dependents.		Principal means of livelihood.		Subsidiary means of livelihood.				I.—EXPLOITATION OF THE SURFACE OF THE SOIL.												II.—EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.			
												Income from rent of land.		Cultivators of all kinds.		Agents and managers of landed estates, planters, forest officers and their clerks, rent collectors, etc.		Field labourers, wood cutters, etc.		Raisers of live-stock, milkmen and herdsmen.		Fishing and hunting.		Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Labourers.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Hindu and Animistic.																											
1. Dévánga	Weavers ...	666	401	276	479	49	39	11	...	...	..	43	35	246	153	30	19	50	50	1	1	...	.	..	...	...	...
2. Gauda	Cultivators and cattle breeders.	4,642	3,330	2,098	2,697	3,858	3,017	87	25	291	63	*	*	1	..	549	120	...	...	22*	1*	...	...	..	...	...	...
3. Holeya	Agricultural labourers	9,354	6,097	2,269	2,421	7,114	4,534	282	226	161	14	53	39	1,631	1,312	4	...	7*	16*	84	5	...	...	.	..	...	...
4. Kodaga	Cultivators ...	12,313	10,497	7,397	8,955	11,467	10,348	162	100	769	148	*	*	..	...	218	13	71	43	10	1	..	...	...	...	...	...
5. Kuruba	Shepherds and blanket weavers.	2,197	1,931	842	800	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	8	123	132	1,023	849	762	712	14*	1*	..	..	.	...	...	...
6. Mahrátta	.....	1,117	475	192	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	197	144	240	61	353	141	14	...	21	7	...	...	...	...
7. Lingáyat (Sivácbár).	... ..	2,405	2,006	937	1,531	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	154	1,938	1,559	72	43	64	136	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...
8. Vakkaliga	Cultivators ...	4,395	3,016	1,320	1,681	3,476	2,662	61	36	420	55	*	*	1	...	327	186	1	...	16	3	...	...	...	..	...	...
9. Yerava	Coolies, and day labourers and labourers unspecified.	5,352	4,716	2,485	2,636	5,157	4,593	21	20	16	13	1	1	147	121	3	...	11*	*	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musalman.																											
1. Sheik	.....	1,463	392	620	1,277	...	...	..	...	...	...	21	14	193	54	157	73	50	43	7	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
2. Méppilla	.....	4,199	1,250	833	914	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	709	523	489	128	395	222	15	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Christian.																											
1. Indian	...	1,287	603	500	818	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	9	168	139	342	184	157	69	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. European	.....	105	15	20	67	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	77	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—The figures in columns 13 onwards are exclusive of those in columns 7 and 8. Asterisks have been placed against the figures in those columns which are affected by this arrangement.

TABLE XVI.

Occupation by selected castes, tribes or races—*concluded.*

CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE.	RECORDED PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION OF ACTUAL WORKERS—*concld.*																													
	III.—Industries.				IV.—Transport.				V.—Trade.		VI.—Public Force.				VII.—Public Administration.				VIII.—Arts and Professions.						IX.—Persons living on their income.		X.—Domestic service.		XI.—Contractors, clerks, cashiers, etc., otherwise unspecified.		XII.—Labourers unspecified.		XIII.—Beggars, prostitutes, criminals and inmates of jails and asylums.	
	Owners, managers, clerks, etc.		Artisans and other workmen.		Owners, managers, ships' officers, etc.		Labourers, boatmen, carters, palki-bearers, etc.				Commissioned and Gazetted officers.		Others.		Gazetted Officers.		Others.		Religious.		Lawyers, doctors and teachers.		Others.										
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62
Hindu and Animistic.																																		
1. Dévánga	*	*	*5	*18	...	...	24	...	181	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	..	12	1	3	..	...	1	6	6	1	...	4	.	4	3
2. Gauda	...	...	30	7	...	...	58	1	10	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	11		1	...	...	...	38	171	...	...	15	4	3	4
3. Holeya	...	...	71	29	...	...	82	...	27	70	...	..	36	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	2	2	16	..	...	..	35	2		..	157	84	21	4
4. Kodaga	...	...	13	1	2	...	12	...	6	1	...	...	127	...	3	...	143	..	89		54	5	6		8	1	57	75	15	...	5	8	7	1
5. Kuruba	...	...	*258	*222	...	...	5	...	4	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...		.	5	1	..	...	...	3	1	1
6. Mahrátta	...	...	106	35	...	...	39	...	20	22	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	...		...	33	26	3	...	41	17	20	9
7. Lingáyat (Siváchár)	...	...	17	9	...	...	35	...	137	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	37	5	2	...	4	2	...	...	5	22	3	...	1	4	11	8
8. Vakkaliga	...	...	39	50	...	...	336	4	71	60	...	...	2	...	...	...	30	..	2	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	51	9	4	...	26	25	8	15
9. Yerava	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	*	...	*
Musalman.																																		
1. Sheik	..	...	220	94	...	...	147	1	492	61	...	...	6	..	...	...	33	...	2	...	19	...	2	...	5	2	50	9	12	...	29	22	18	19
2. Máppilla	...	...	132	95	...	...	797	1	1,240	170	..	...	1	..	...	...	3	...	17	..	11	1	24	...	..	...	143	48	17	...	181	43	13	5
Christian.																																		
1. Indian	5	...	143	26	2	..	42	8	23	19	...	..	9	...	...	...	32	...	14	..	29	13	...	...	2	...	246	98	15	1	31	26	3	4
2. European	...	...	4	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	..	3	...	...	...	6	1	5	5	4	...	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...

* Please see note at foot of table on page 45.

TABLE XVII.

Distribution of the Christian population by sect and race.

DENOMINATION.	POPULATION RETURNED.			DISTRIBUTION BY RACE.					
				European.		Anglo-Indian.		Indian.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL DENOMINATIONS ...	*3,553*	*1,986*	*1,567*	*125*	*82*	*74*	*64*	*1,787*	*1,421*
Anglican Communion	200	120	80	89	56	25	20	6	4
Baptist	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lutheran	363	183	180	4	6	2	4	177	170
Methodist	14	8	6	2	1	1	...	5	5
Presbyterian	14	9	5	9	5	...	...	...	...
Protestant (unsectarian or sect not specified).	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Roman Catholic	2,947	1,653	1,294	19	14	44	40	1,590	1,240
Sect not returned	9	9	...	...	...	2	...	7	...

Note.—There were no Armenians in the Provinc .

TABLE XVIII.

Europeans and Anglo-Indians by age.

RACE.	ALL AGES.			0–12.		12–15.		15–30.		30–50.		50 AND OVER.	
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Europeans—													
British subjects ...	174	109	65	14	6	...	1	17	18	46	28	32	12
Others	33	16	17	4	3	...	...	2	6	7	7	3	1
Anglo-Indians ...	138	74	64	20	16	.	4	24	24	15	11	15	9

Note.—There were no Armenians in the Province.

THE PROVINCIAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

Area and population of taluks.

TALUK.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Number of occupied houses.	POPULATION.				Percentage of variation.		Number of persons per square mile in 1911.
		Towns.	Villages.		1911.			1901 (both sexes).	1901 to 1911.	1891 to 1901.	
					Persons.	Males.	Females.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total ...	*1,582*	*2*	*493*	*33,747*	*174,976*	*97,279*	*77,697*	*180,607*	*– 3·1*	*+ 4·4*	*111*
Kiggatnád	421	...	68	7,289	39,767	21,711	18,056	37,235	+ 6·8	+ 7·0	94
Mercara	227	1	56	5,295	26,604	15,727	10,877	28,767	– 7·5	+ 3·8	117
Nanjarájapatna	317	...	254	8,393	40,513	21,672	18,841	42,573	– 4·8	+ 2·1	128
Pádinálknád	399	...	60	4,083	26,867	14,039	12,828	28,620	– 6·1	– 6·5	67
Yedanálknád	218	1	55	8,687	41,225	24,130	17,095	43,412	– 5·0	+ 13·6	189

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TABLE II.

Population of taluks by religion and education.

TALUK.	DISTRIBUTION BY RELIGION.												NUMBER OF LITERATE PERSONS.						LITERATE IN ENGLISH.	
	Hindu.		Musalman.		Christian.		Animistic.		Parsi.		Jain.		0–15.		15–20.		20 and over.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total ...	*76,822*	*62,100*	*8,397*	*4,746*	*1,986*	*1,567*	*10,013*	*9,214*	*16*	*18*	*45*	*52*	*1,269*	*448*	*1,691*	*466*	*12,317*	*1,252*	*1,642*	*240*
Kiggatnád	12,801	10,396	1,397	734	164	110	7,346	6,812	2	3	1	1	170	58	303	72	2,368	186	173	19
Mercara	13,632	9,438	1,460	915	553	470	65	39	14	15	3	...	366	145	383	100	2,547	332	693	141
Nanjarájapatna	20,374	18,124	884	474	280	117	128	120	...	...	6	6	283	28	311	18	1,976	52	163	6
Pádinálknád	12,605	11,763	1,380	1,048	42	11	12	6	...	...	...	...	228	78	282	83	2,282	219	161	3
Yedanálknád	17,410	12,379	3,276	1,575	947	859	2,462	2,237	...	...	35	45	222	139	412	193	3,144	463	452	71

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